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 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 23 OCT 2007 HIGHEST RN 951288-30-5

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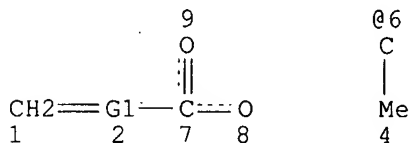
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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> d sta que l22

L15 STR



VAR G1=CH/6

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L20 SCR 1992 OR 2016 OR 2021 OR 2026 OR 2039 OR 2054 OR 2050 O
 R 2049 OR 2053 OR 13

L22 58016 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L15 NOT L20

100.0% PROCESSED 204128 ITERATIONS

58016 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:05:13 ON 25 OCT 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Oct 2007 VOL 147 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 Oct 2007 (20071024/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 1261 bib abs hitstr retable tot

L261 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:1080962 HCAPLUS

DN 142:56868

TI (Meth)acrylic ester of polyalkoxylated glycol and the use thereof

IN Riegel, Ulrich; Daniel, Thomas; Weismantel, Matthias; Elliott, Mark; Funk, Ruediger; Schwalm, Reinhold

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 7

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PI	WO 2004108795	A1	20041216	WO 2004-EP6033	20040604 <--
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 JP 2006527179 T 20061130 JP 2006-508273 20040604
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 US 2006247377 A1 20061102 US 2005-558996 20051201 <--
 PRAI WO 2003-EP5953 A 20030606 <--
 DE 2003-10358369 A 20031211
 DE 2002-10225943 A 20020611
 DE 2003-10315345 A 20030403 <--
 DE 2003-10315669 A 20030404 <--
 WO 2003-EP305953 A 20030606
 WO 2004-EP6033 W 20040604

OS MARPAT 142:56868

AB (Meth)acrylic esters of polyalkoxylated glycols
 H2CC(R1)C(:O)(AO)p1[OCH2CH2]nO(AO)p2C(:O)C(R2)CH2 (AO = OCHR3CHR4 or
 CHR3CHR4O, R3 and R4 = H or C1-8 alkyl, p1 and p2 = 1 - 35, n = 1 - 100,
 R1 and R2 = H or Me) are used as crosslinking agents in manufacturing of
 crosslinked hydrogels showing high absorption capacity and useful as
 absorbents for disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, etc. Thus, mixing
 propoxylated ethylene glycol 506, acrylic acid 200, H2SO4 (esterification
 catalyst) 5 weight parts with 345 weight parts of methylcyclohexane, adding
 hydroquinone monomethylether 2, α -tocopherol 2, hypophosphoric acid
 1, and water 36 weight parts gave an ester useful as crosslinking agent for
 manufacturing of hydrogel by copolymerization of acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Cognis, I	2003			EP 1270530 A	HCAPLUS
Iwagami, S	1982			US 4351922 A	HCAPLUS
Nippon Catalytic Chem I	1993			EP 0559476 A	HCAPLUS
Weismantel, M	2002			WO 02060983 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:857643 HCAPLUS

DN 141:350865

TI Mixtures of polyalkoxylated trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylates for crosslinked hydrogel manufacturing.

IN Popp, Andreas; Daniel, Thomas; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek,
 Thomas; Funk, Ruediger; Schwalm, Reinhold; Weismantel, Matthias;
 Riegel, Ulrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 7

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004087790	A2	20041014	WO 2004-EP3551	20040402 <--
WO 2004087790	A3	20041216		
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 TD, TG

WO 2003104300	A1	20031218	WO 2003-EP305953	20030606 <--
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JP 2006524275	T	20061026	JP 2006-504980	20040402 <--
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WO 2004-EP3551	W	20040402		
OS MARPAT 141:350865				
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A mixture of ≥ 2 polyalkoxylated trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylates I, II, III (AO1, AO2 and AO3 = EO, PO or/and BO, EO = OCH₂CH₂, PO = OCH₂CHCH₃ or OCH(CH₃)CH₂, BO = OCH₂CH₂Et or OCH(Et)CH₂, p1 + p2 + p3 = 28 - 75, n1 + n2 + n3 = 28 - 60, m1 + m2 + m3 = 4 - 13, R1, R2 and R3 = H or CH₃) prepared by reacting a mixture of alkoxyated trimethylolpropanes with (meth)acrylic acid in the presence of ≥ 1 esterification catalyst and ≥ 1 polymerization inhibitor is used as crosslinking agent for manufacture of a swellable crosslinked hydrogel (superabsorbing polymer), as raw material for paints, as additives to cement and for polymer dispersion and polyacrylates manufacture Hydrogel manufacture comprises steps of (a) radical polymerization of an ester mixture with (meth)acrylic acid optionally in the presence of monoethylenically unsatd. compds., hydrophilic monomers (such as sodium acrylate) and radical initiators, (b) drying and (c) milling of the resulting mixture This, mixing 1427 weight parts of ethoxylated and propoxylated trimethylolpropane, 216 weight parts of acrylic acid, 5 weight parts of H₂SO₄ in 345 weight parts of methylcyclohexane, adding 3 weight parts of hydroquinone monomethyl ether, 1 weight part of triphenylphosphite, 1 weight part of hypophosphoric acid gave (after removing an azeotropic water) a polymer having viscosity 330 mPa s, used as a crosslinking agent for acrylic acid and sodium acrylate for swellable hydrogel manufacturing

IT 824950-59-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked hydrogel; mixture of polyalkoxylated trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylates for swellable crosslinked hydrogel (superabsorbing polymer) manufacture)

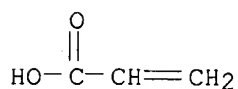
RN 824950-59-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane diblock polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 7446-81-3

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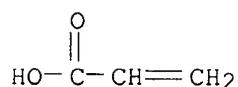


● Na

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

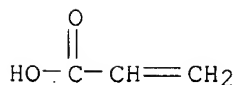
CRN 824950-31-4

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

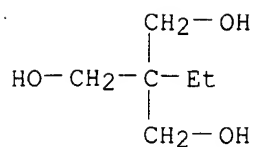
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 6

CRN 697765-47-2

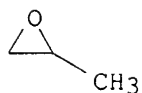
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 824950-31-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(polyalkoxylated trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylates; mixture of polyalkoxylated trimethylolpropane (meth)acrylates for swellable crosslinked hydrogel (superabsorbing polymer) manufacture)

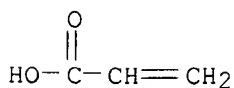
RN 824950-31-4 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate, diblock (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

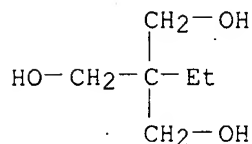
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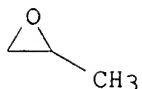


CM 3

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CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



L261 ANSWER 3 OF 26. HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:857543 HCAPLUS
DN 141:350828
TI Mixtures of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double bonds
for manufacture of hydrogels
IN Riegel, Ulrich; Daniel, Thomas; Hermeling,
Dieter; Elliott, Mark; Schwalm, Reinhold
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 7

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OS MARPAT 141:350828

AB Title mixts. for use as crosslinkers in the manufacture of superabsorbent hydrogels with high hydrolysis resistance and particle formation during manufacture have GFV 200-600 g/mol double bonds, with $GFV = \sum n_i = 1 = \alpha_i MW_i / Z_i$ [$\sum n_i = 1$, α_i = mol fraction of compound (i) in the mixture, n [number of compds. in mixture] ≥ 2 , Z_i = number of double bonds in compound (i), MW_i = mol. weight of compound (i)]. A typical hydrogel was manufactured by radical polymerization of 220 g acrylic acid,

2201 g

37.3% aqueous Na acrylate solution, and 5.1 g mixture containing 69.3% 30:5 ethylene

oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate and 30.7% Laromer TPGDA.

IT 202532-81-8P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(control; mixts. of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double bonds for crosslinkers for manufacture of hydrogels for nonwoven fabrics).

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

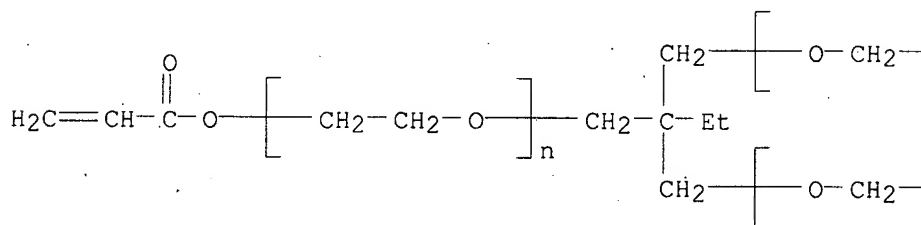
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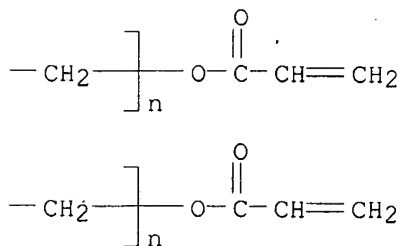
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

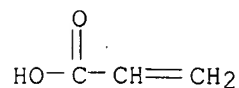


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

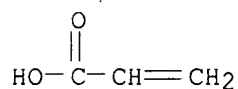
CRN 7446-81-3
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

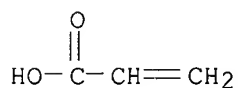
CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



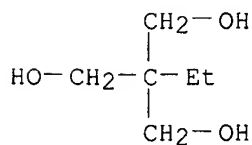
IT **117989-76-1P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(crosslinker; mixts. of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double bonds for crosslinkers for manufacture of hydrogels)
RN 117989-76-1 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 3

CRN 9003-11-6

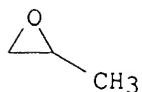
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 190600-43-2P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-40-1P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-Laromer TPGDA-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-49-0P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-50-3P, Acrylic acid-butanediol diacrylate-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-51-4P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer glycerol ether triacrylate-Laromer TPGA-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-52-5P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate copolymer 774577-53-6P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-glycerol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-55-8P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-polyethylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774577-77-4P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774580-85-7P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774580-94-8P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-polypropylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer 774585-84-1P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (mixts. of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double

bonds for crosslinkers for manufacture of hydrogels)

RN 190600-43-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

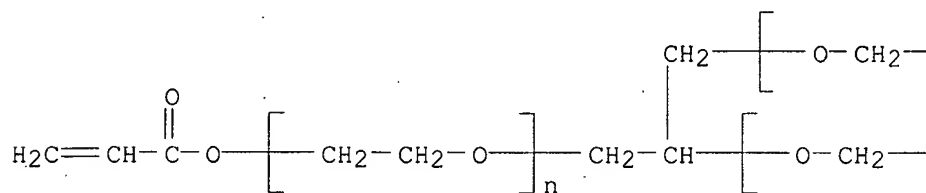
CM 1

CRN 101661-95-4

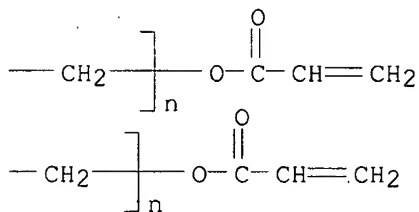
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H14 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



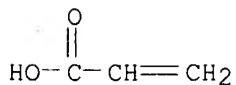
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

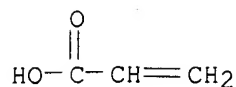


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 774577-40-1 HCAPLUS

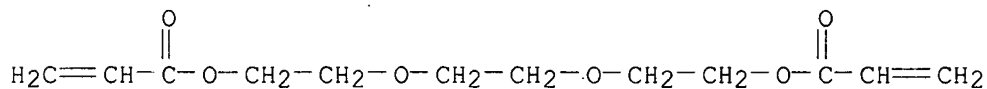
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with (1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[oxy(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)] di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 42978-66-5

CMF C15 H24 O6

CCI IDS

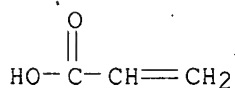


3 (D1-Me)

CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

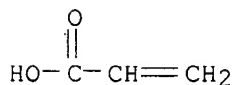


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

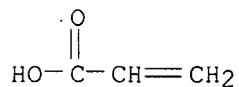
CRN 117989-76-1

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

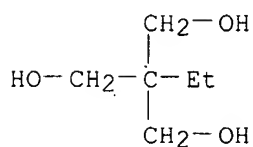
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM , 6

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6

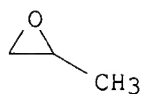
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



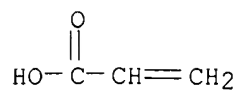
RN 774577-49-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

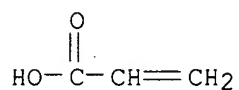


● Na

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

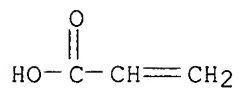
CRN 117989-76-1

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

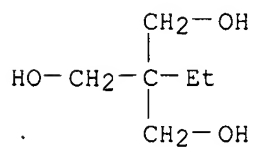
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 6

CRN 9003-11-6

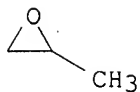
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



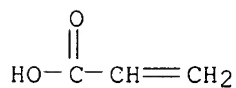
RN 774577-50-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediyl di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

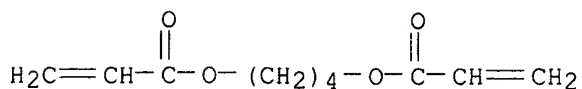


● Na

CM 2

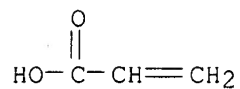
CRN 1070-70-8

CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

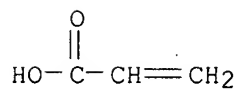


CM 4

CRN 117989-76-1
CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

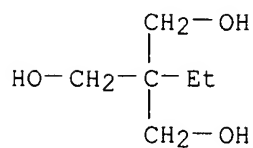
CM 5

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3

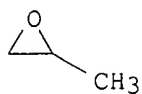


CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

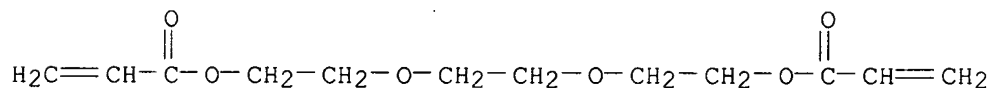
CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 774577-51-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with (1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[oxy(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)] di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

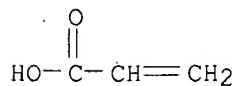
CRN 42978-66-5
CMF C15 H24 O6
CCI IDS



3 (D1-Me)

CM 2

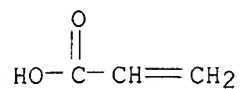
CRN 7446-81-3
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

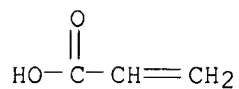
CRN 111804-95-6

CMF C3 H8 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

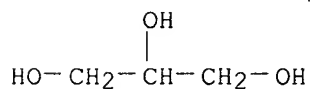
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6

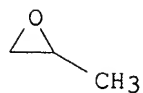
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

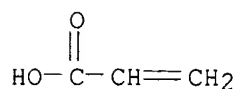


RN 774577-52-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, 2-propenoic acid and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

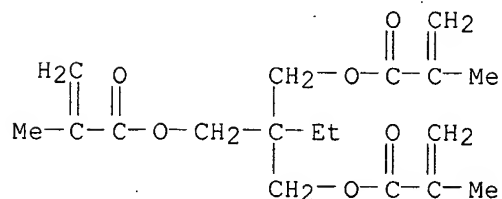
$$\text{CMF} \quad \text{C3} \quad \text{H4} \quad \text{O2} \quad . \quad \text{Na}$$


● Na

CM 2

CRN 3290-92-4

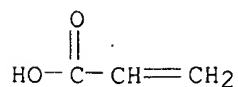
CMF C18 H26 O6



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

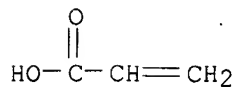
CRN 117989-76-1

$$\text{CMF} \quad \text{C}_6 \text{H}_{14} \text{O}_3 \cdot 3 (\text{C}_3 \text{H}_6 \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2 \text{H}_4 \text{O})_x \cdot 3 \text{C}_3 \text{H}_4 \text{O}_2$$

CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

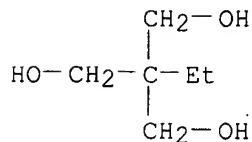
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6

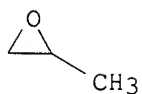
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



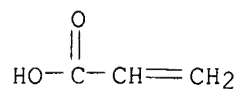
RN 774577-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, 1,2,3-propanetriol di-2-propenoate and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

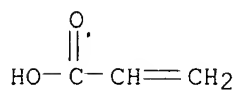


● Na

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

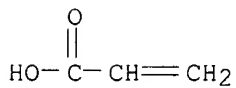
CRN 117989-76-1

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

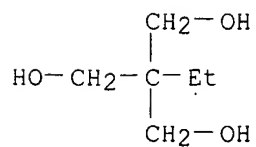
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 6

CRN 9003-11-6

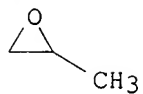
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



CM 9

CRN 52174-50-2

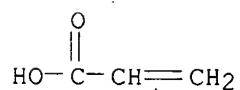
CMF C9 H12 O5

CCI IDS

CM 10

CRN 79-10-7

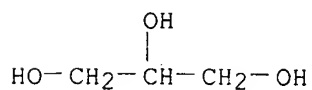
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 11

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 774577-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether

with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

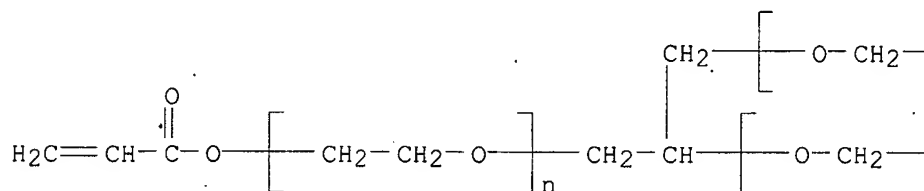
CM 1

CRN 101661-95-4

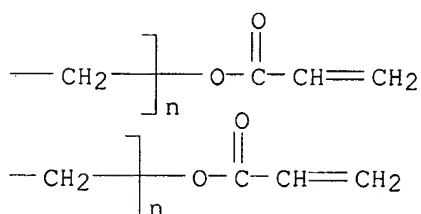
CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C12 H14 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



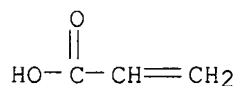
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

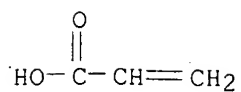


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

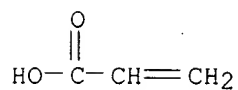
CRN 117989-76-1

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

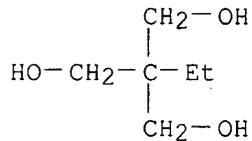
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6

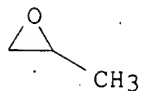
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 774577-77-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

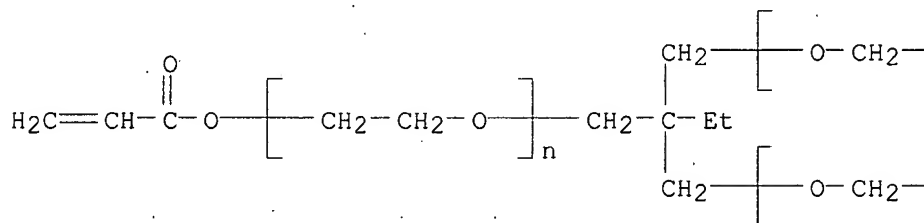
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

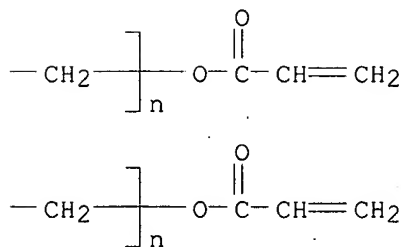
CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



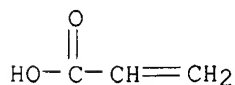
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

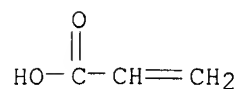
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

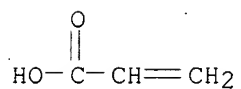


CM 4

CRN 117989-76-1
CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

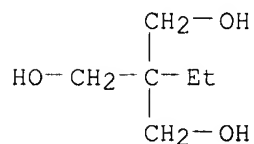
CM 5

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3

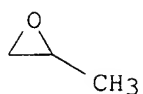


CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 774580-85-7 HCAPLUS

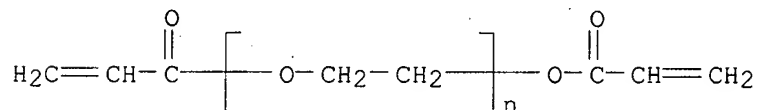
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

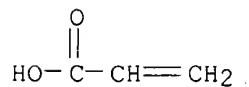
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

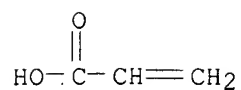


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

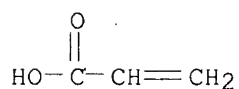
CRN 117989-76-1

CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

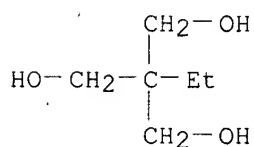
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6

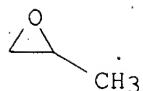
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 774580-94-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether
 with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate,
 $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]] and sodium 2-propenoate
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

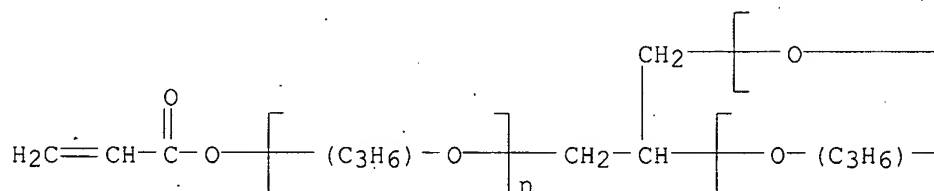
CM 1

CRN 52408-84-1

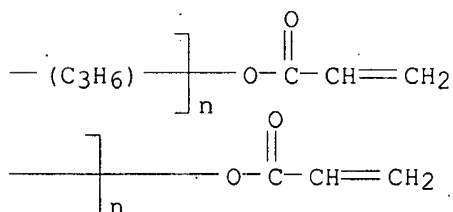
CMF (C3 H6 O)_n (C3 H6 O)_n (C3 H6 O)_n C12 H14 O6

CCI IDS, PMS

PAGE 1-A



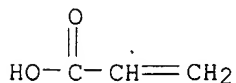
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

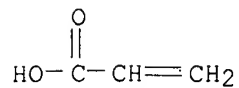
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na .



● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

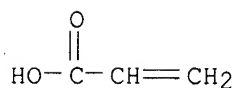


CM 4

CRN 117989-76-1
CMF C6 H14 O3 . 3 (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . 3 C3 H4 O2

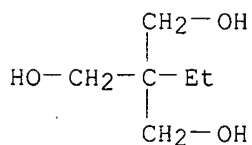
CM 5

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 6

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3

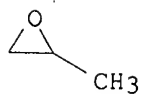


CM 7

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 8

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 9

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 774585-84-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

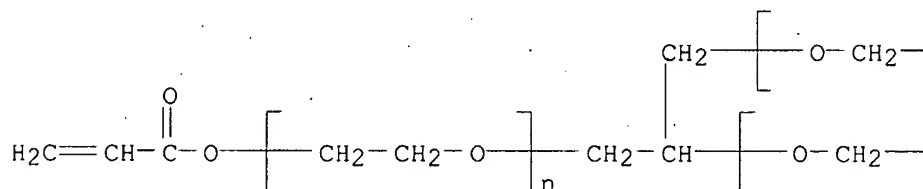
CM 1

CRN 101661-95-4

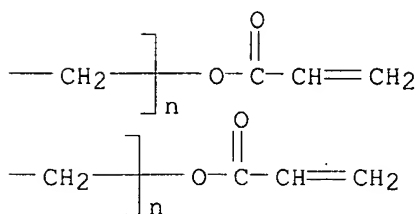
 CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C12 H14 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



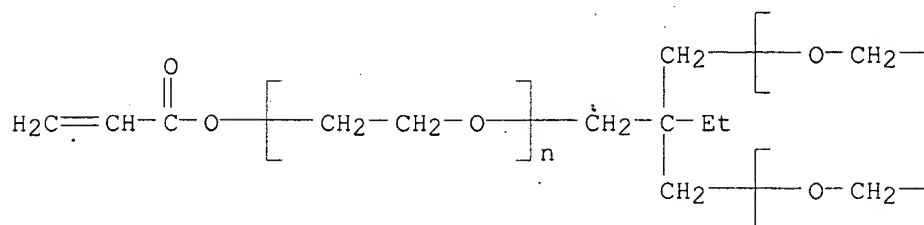
CM 2

CRN 28961-43-5

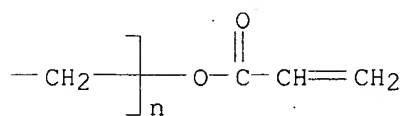
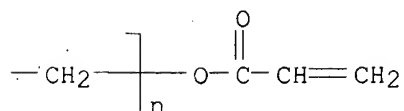
 CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



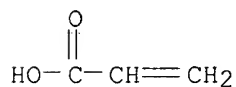
PAGE 1-B



CM 3

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

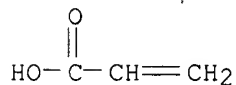


● Na

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:328852 HCAPLUS
 DN 140:340384
 TI Production and use of super-absorbent foams
 PA BASF A.-G., Germany

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

SO Ger. Offen., 27 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10247241	A1	20040422	DE 2002-10247241	20021010 <--
	WO 2004035668	A2	20040429	WO 2003-EP11013	20031006 <--
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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	CN 1711112	A	20051221	CN 2003-80102974	20031006 <--
	JP 2006503134	T	20060126	JP 2004-544080	20031006 <--
	AT 353673	T	20070315	AT 2003-753507	20031006 <--
	US 2006020049	A1	20060126	US 2005-530373	20050406 <--
	ZA 2005003680	A	20060726	ZA 2005-3680	20050509 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10247241	A	20021010	<--	
	WO 2003-EP11013	W	20031006		

AB The title films, with good wet-fastness, contain super-absorbent synthetic fibers or natural fibers (e.g., apple, orange, tomato, wheat, or oat fibers). Adding 2.69 mol triethanolamine to a stirred mixture of 4.84 mol acrylic acid, 0.54 mol 37.3% Na acrylate, and ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate 28, 15% ethoxylated fatty alc. 21.33, and H2O 65.70 g with ice cooling at $\leq 16^\circ$, adding 2.4% (based on monomers) superabsorbent fibers (Fiberdri P 8/00 1231), pressurizing with CO2 (12 bar), adding 26.67 g 3% aqueous 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane).2HCl, spraying the monomer foam on a glass plate with edges 3 mm high, covering with a 2nd glass plate, exposing the plate to UV light for 4 min, and drying at 70° in vacuo gave a foam with a homogeneous, open-cell foam structure, d. 0.20, and no skin formation.

IT 202532-81-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (cellular; production and use of super-absorbent foams)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

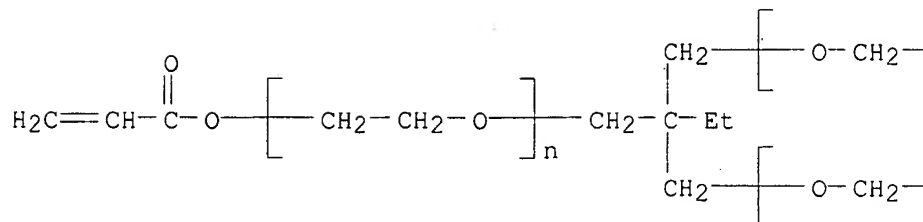
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

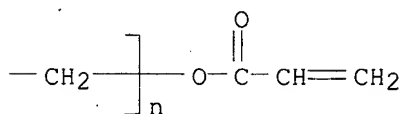
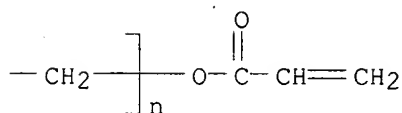
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



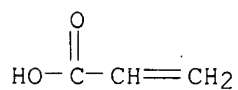
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

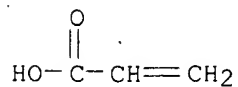


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:198187 HCAPLUS

DN 140:236731

TI Water-absorbing agents and procedure for their production

PA BASF A.-G., Germany

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10239074	A1	20040311	DE 2002-10239074	20020826 <--
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	CN 1678681	A	20051005	CN 2003-820446	20030825 <--
	JP 2005537131	T	20051208	JP 2004-535157	20030825 <--
	AT 336548	T	20060915	AT 2003-794935	20030825 <--
	ES 2271690	T3	20070416	ES 2003-3794935	20030825 <--
	US 2005245684	A1	20051103	US 2005-523913	20050207 <--
	MX 2005PA01851	A	20050603	MX 2005-PA1851	20050216 <--
	ZA 2005002432	A	20051004	ZA 2005-2432	20050324 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10239074	A	20020826	<--	
	WO 2003-EP9406	W	20030825		

AB Water absorbents are based on water-absorbent polymer particles coated with a polymer containing 5-17 mol N/kg. The medium/means contains an improved characteristic profile with high absorption capacity, improved liquid transport, and high wet-strength. A typical absorbent consists of acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer particles coated with Basocoll PR 8092 (polyvinylamine with hydrolysis degree 75%, 15 mol N/kg).

IT 202532-81-8, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-absorbing agents based on water-absorbing particulate polymers coated with nitrogen-containing polymers)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1); polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

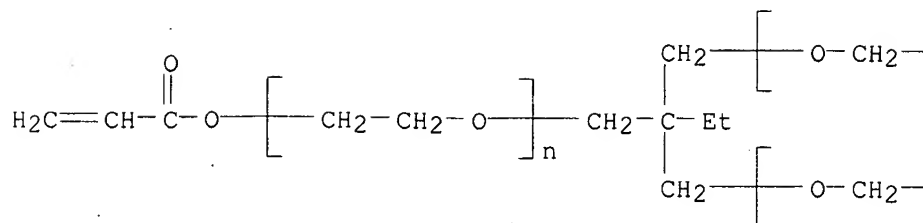
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

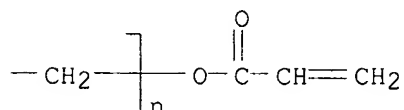
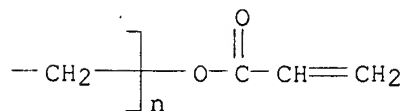
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



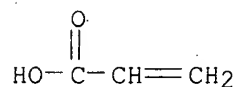
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

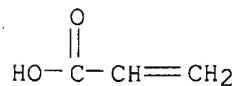


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:182734 HCAPLUS

DN 140:223366

TI Superabsorbent polymers containing clays for medical articles

IN Herfert, Norbert; Mitchell, Michael A.; Azad, Michael M.; Woodrum, Guy T.; Chiang, William G.-J.

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

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PI	WO 2004018006	A1	20040304	WO 2003-EP8092	20030724 <--	
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	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
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	EP 1553989	B1	20060322			
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PRAI	US 2002-405783P	P	20020823	<--		
	WO 2003-EP8092	W	20030724			
OS	MARPAT 140:223366					

AB Surface-crosslinked superabsorbent polymer (SAP) particles, comprising (i) about 0.001% to 5% of a surface crosslinking agent; (ii) about 12% to 35% of a clay in the vicinity of the surfaces of the SAP particles, and (iii) 0% to about 25% of an inorg. network builder are disclosed. The clay is added to SAP particles during surface crosslinking to substantially reduce the generation, and recycling, of SAP fines, and to provide SAP particles having an improved acquisition rate of fluids and an improved permeability of a fluid through the swollen SAP particles. Diaper cores and absorbent articles containing the surface crosslinked SAP particles also are disclosed. For example, an SAP containing 80 weight% poly(acrylic acid) (PAA), 20 weight% sodium silicate, and free of SAP fines was surface crosslinked in the presence of a clay. Mixts. were prepared containing water (21 g), propylene glycol (21 g), kaolin clay slurry [143 g (10%), 246 g (20%), or 429 g (30%)], and ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether [2 g (0.2%) or 3 g (0.3%)], and applied to the SAP to provide SAP particles surface crosslinked with 0.2% or 0.3% ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether and containing 10%, 20%, or 30% kaolin clay in the vicinity of the SAP particle surfaces. The resulting surface-crosslinked SAP particles exhibited about a 10% performance improvement over identical surface-crosslinked SAP particles lacking a clay for typically measured properties, such as absorption under load (AUL) and centrifuge retention capacity (CRC). The surface-crosslinked particles of the present invention also exhibited a substantial increase in the saline flow conductivity (SFC), i.e., from about $20 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{sec/g}$ to about $100 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{sec/g}$. Such a result is surprising for SAP particles containing 20% sodium silicate and 20% kaolin clay, for a total of 40% diluent in the SAP. The surface-treated SAP particles obtained are

more economical to prepare because they contain a high percentage of diluent, while surprisingly providing improved SAP particle performance.

IT 154457-96-2P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of surface-crosslinked superabsorbent polymer particles containing

clay for medical articles)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

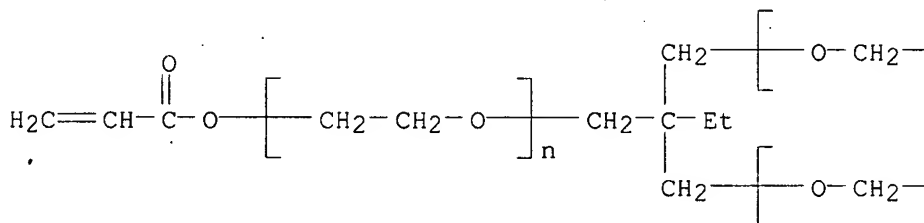
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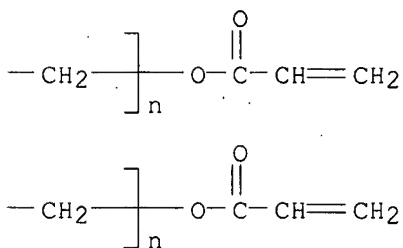
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



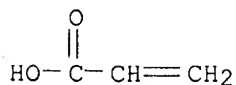
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CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

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Basf Ag	2001			WO 0168156 A	HCAPLUS
Camelot Superabsorbents	1996			WO 9630442 A	HCAPLUS
Hatsuda, T	1992			US 5140076 A	HCAPLUS
Messner, B.	2000			US 6124391 A	HCAPLUS
Stockhausen Chem Fab Gm	2001			WO 0113965 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:182733 HCAPLUS

DN 140:223365

TI Superabsorbent polymers and method of manufacturing the same

IN Herfert, Norbert; Azad, Michael M.; Mitchell, Michael A.; Woodrum, Guy T.;
Chiang, William G.-J.; Brown, Patricia D.; Robinson, James C.

PA **BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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PRAI	US 2002-405477P	P	20020823	<--	
	WO 2003-EP8087	W	20030724		

OS MARPAT 140:223365

AB Superabsorbent polymer (SAP) particles containing a clay are disclosed. The clay is added to an SAP hydrogel prior to SAP neutralization to provide particles having improved fluid acquisition rates and an improved permeability of a fluid through the swollen SAP-clay particles. Diaper cores and absorbent articles containing the SAP-clay particles also are disclosed. For example, a copolymer was prepared by reacting 1040 g of acrylic acid with 5.72 g of pentaerythritol triallyl ether, giving a solid gel that subsequently was subjected to mech. comminution. The comminuted gel (1000 g) was admixed with 8 g of a synthetic trioctahedral sheet silicate bearing the mineralogical designation saponite (SKS-20) suspended

in 210.8 g of water. Next, a sufficient amount of 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution to provide a 73 mol% neutralized poly(acrylic acid) was added. The resulting neutralized hydrogel-clay particles were dried, then ground and sieved. Twenty grams of the SAP-clay particles were sprayed with a homogeneous solution containing 0.5 g 1,2-propanediol, 0.5 g water, 0.02 g ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether (EGDGE), and 0.015 of aluminum sulfate, and heated at 140° to surface crosslink the SAP-clay particles.

IT 154457-96-2P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of surface-crosslinked superabsorbent polymer particles containing clays for medical articles)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

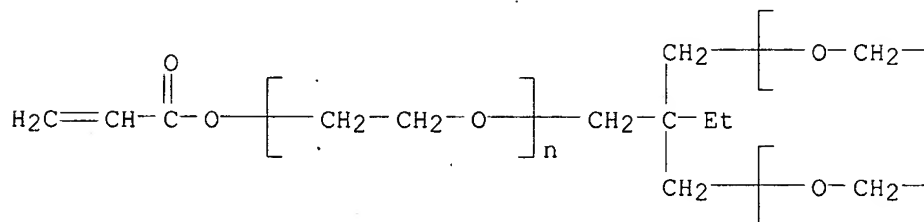
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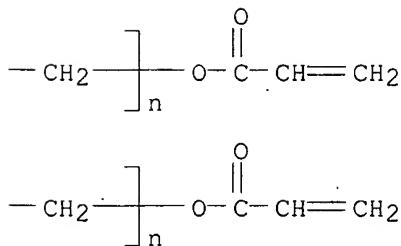
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CCI PMS

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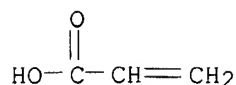
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CM. 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Alberta Res Council Inc	2000			WO 0073596 A	HCAPLUS
Amcol International Cor	1998			WO 9852979 A	HCAPLUS
Dupre, J	1982			US 4351754 A	HCAPLUS
Paragon Trade Brands In	2001			WO 0132117 A	HCAPLUS
Polak, B	1985			US 4535098 A	HCAPLUS
Procter & Gamble	1991			WO 9112031 A	HCAPLUS
Woodrum, G	1990			US 4914066 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991565 HCAPLUS

DN 140:43143

TI Acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels

 IN Popp, Andreas; **Daniel, Thomas**; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek, Thomas; Funk, Ruediger; **Schwalm, Reinhold**; Weismantel, Matthias; **Riegel, Ulrich**

 PA **BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

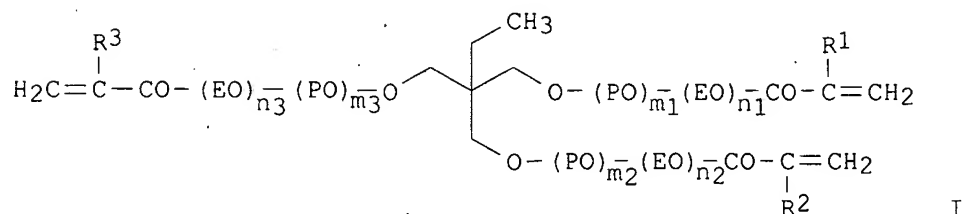
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FAN.CNT 7

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 JP 2006522047 T 20060928 JP 2006-504915 20040330 <--
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 US 7259212 B2 20070821
 US 2006235141 A1 20061019 US 2005-551605 20050930 <--
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 DE 2003-10319462 A1 20030429 <--
 WO 2003-EP5953 A 20030606 <--
 WO 2003-EP6028 A 20030610 <--
 WO 2003-EP6054 W 20030610 <--
 DE 2003-10358372 A 20031211 <--
 WO 2004-EP3348 W 20040330 <--

GI



AB Acrylic and/or methacrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane have the general formula (I), where EO is -OCH₂CH₂-, PO independently represents -OCH₂CH(CH₃)- or -OCH(CH₃)CH₂-; n₁, n₂, n₃ are independently 4, 5 or 6; the total of n₁, n₂ and n₃ equals to 14, 15 or 16; m₁, m₂, m₃ are independently 1, 2 or 3; the total of m₁, m₂ and m₃ equals to 4, 5 or 6; and R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently H or CH₃. The esters can be used as crosslinking agents in production of hydrogels, or as components in cement additive compns. or in production of polymer dispersions and lacquers. Thus, an alkoxyated trimethylolpropane was produced by reacting trimethylolpropane (77) in water in the presence of KOH (0.5) with propylene oxide (167) at 120-130°, followed by adding and reacting with ethylene oxide (379 g) at 145-155°. The alkoxyated trimethylolpropane (887) was mixed with acrylic acid (216) and esterified in the presence of H₂SO₄ (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors. The obtained alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in radical polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

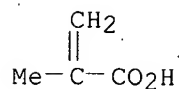
IT 150604-34-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of

hydrogels)
 RN 150604-34-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tris(2-methyl-2-propenoate), block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

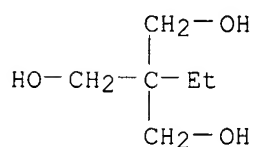
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CM 2

CRN 77-99-6
 CMF C6 H14 O3

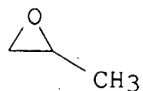


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CRN 106392-12-5
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 CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



IT 202532-81-8P 633314-15-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -
[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with
2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA
INDEX NAME)

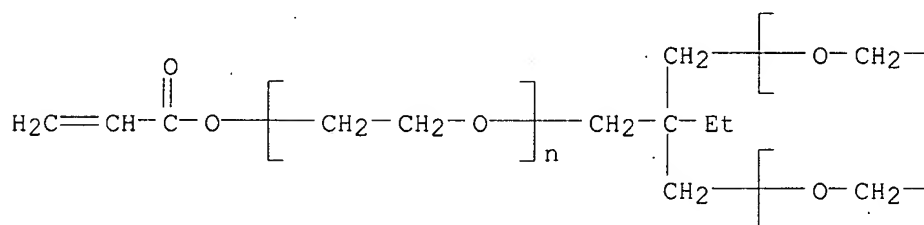
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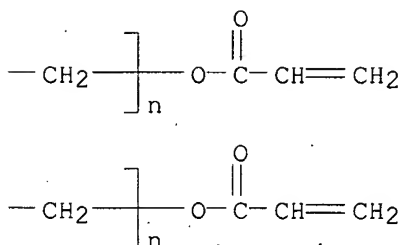
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CCI PMS

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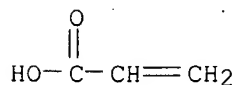
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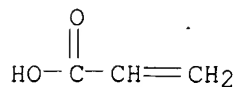
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● Na

CM 3

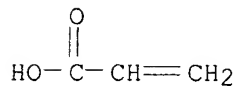
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CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 633314-15-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

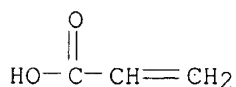
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CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

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CRN 79-10-7
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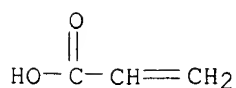


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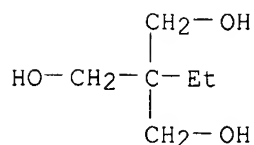
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 6

CRN 106392-12-5

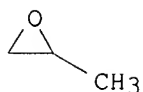
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 633314-14-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

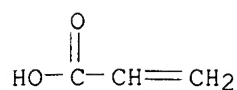
RN 633314-14-4 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

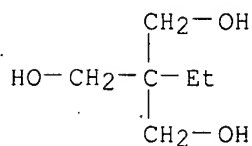
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CM 2

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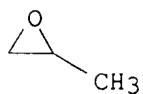


CM 3

CRN 106392-12-5
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x
CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Christensen, S	2001			WO 0145758 A	HCAPLUS
Gartner, H	1996			US 5506324 A	HCAPLUS
Kushi, K	1994			US 5356754 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN. 2003:991564 HCAPLUS

DN 140:43142
 TI Acrylic esters of alkoxyated glycerol useful in production of hydrogels
 IN Popp, Andreas; **Daniel, Thomas**; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek,
 Thomas; Funk, Ruediger; **Schwalm, Reinhold**; Weismantel, Matthias;
Riegel, Ulrich

PA **BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

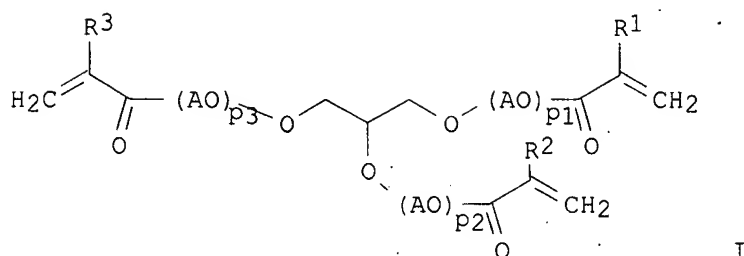
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FAN.CNT 7

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GI



AB Acrylic and/or methacrylic esters of alkoxyated glycerol have the general formula (I), where each AO independently represents EO or PO, EO being -OCH₂CH₂-, PO being -OCH₂CH(CH₃)- or -OCH(CH₃)CH₂-; the total of p₁, p₂ and p₃ equals to 3, 4 or 5; and R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently H or CH₃. The esters can be used as crosslinking agents in production of hydrogels, or as components in cement additive compns. or in production of polymer dispersions and lacquers. Thus, an ethoxylated glycerol was produced by reacting glycerol (77) with ethylene oxide (184) at 145-155° in water in the presence of KOH (0.5 g). The ethoxylated glycerol (255) was mixed with acrylic acid (216) and esterified in the presence of H₂SO₄ (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors. The obtained ethoxylated glycerol triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in radical polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

IT 634901-17-0P 634901-18-1P 635283-94-2P,

Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer glycerol ether (3:1) triacrylate, polymer with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate

635283-95-3P, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer glycerol ether (3:1) triacrylate, polymer with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(acrylic esters of alkoxyated glycerol useful in production of hydrogels)

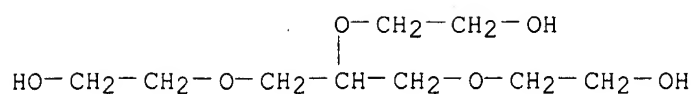
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CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2',2''-[1,2,3-propanetriyltris(oxy)]tris[ethanol] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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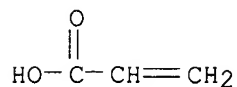
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CM 2

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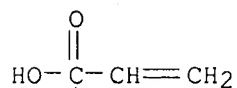


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CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 634901-18-1 HCAPLUS

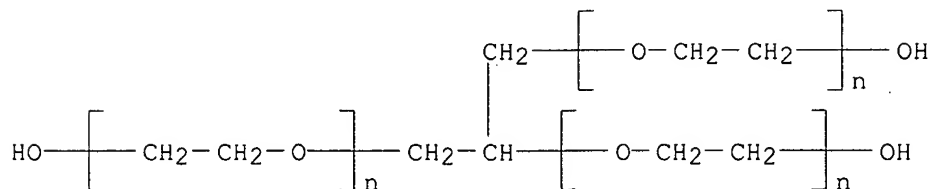
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CRN 31694-55-0

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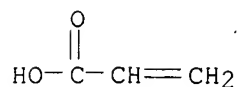
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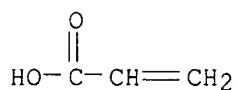
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● Na

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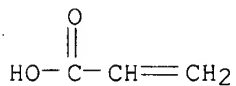
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CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 635283-94-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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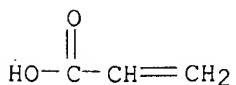
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CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM .2

CRN 79-10-7
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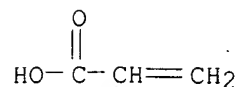
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CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

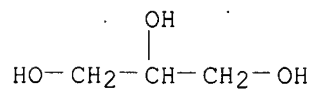
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CM 5

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



CM 6

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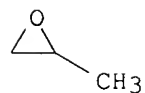
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

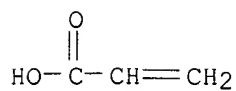


RN 635283-95-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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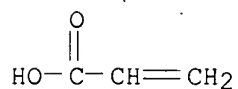
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CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

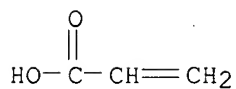


CM 3

CRN 111804-95-6
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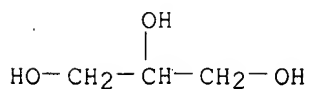
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CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



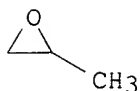
CM 6

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

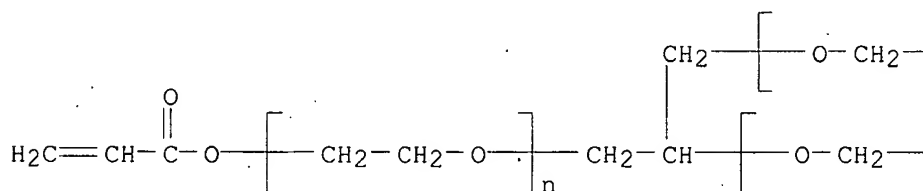
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CMF C2 H4 O

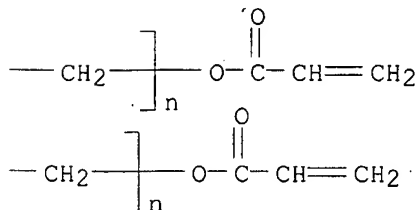


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 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (acrylic esters of alkoxyated glycerol useful in production of hydrogels)
 RN 101661-95-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



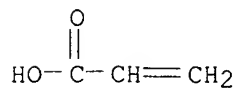
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CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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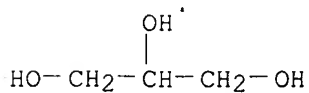
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



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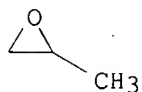
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CM 5

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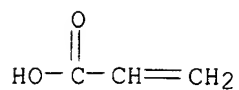


RN 635283-93-1 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

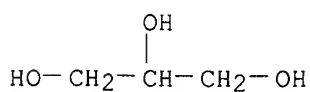
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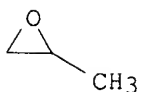


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CCI PMS

CM 4

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CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	2002			DE 10054085 A	HCAPLUS
Hans-Georg, H	1998			US 5837789 A	HCAPLUS
Horgan, J	2000			WO 0044734 A	HCAPLUS
Matsushita Electric Ind	1997			EP 0777287 A	HCAPLUS
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L261 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991563 HCAPLUS

DN 140:28395

TI Acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels

IN Popp, Andreas; Daniel, Thomas; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek, Thomas; Funk, Ruediger; Schwalm, Reinhold; Weismantel, Matthias; Riegel, Ulrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

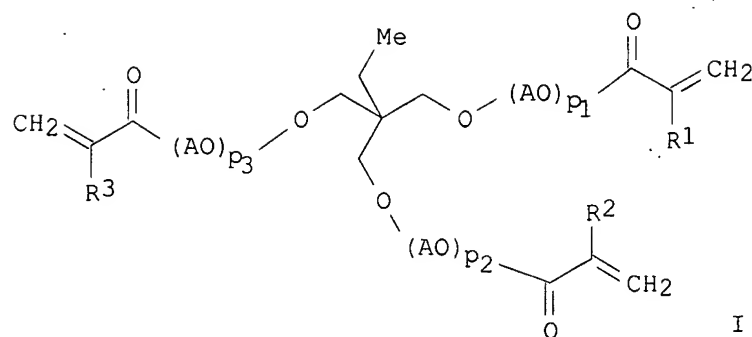
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WO 2004-EP3348 W 20040330 <--
WO 2004-EP3551 W 20040402
WO 2004-EP6033 W 20040604

GI



AB Acrylic and/or methacrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane have the general formula (I), where each AO independently represents EO, PO or BO, EO being $-OCH_2CH_2-$, PO being $-OCH_2CH(CH_3)-$ or $-OCH(CH_3)CH_2-$, BO being $-OCH_2CH(CH_2CH_3)-$ or $-OCH(CH_2CH_3)CH_2-$; the total of p_1 , p_2 and p_3 equals to an integer from 28 to 75; and R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are independently H or CH_3 . The esters can be used as crosslinking agents in production of hydrogels, or as components in cement additive compns. or in production of polymer dispersions and lacquers. Thus, an alkoxyated trimethylolpropane was produced by reacting trimethylolpropane (77) in water in the presence of KOH (0.5) with ethylene oxide (759) at $145-155^\circ$, followed by adding and reacting with propylene oxide (167 g) at $120-130^\circ$. The alkoxyated trimethylolpropane (1,427) was mixed with acrylic acid (216) and esterified in the presence of H_2SO_4 (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors.

The obtained alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in radical polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

IT 150604-34-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

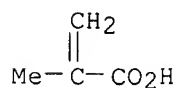
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CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tris(2-methyl-2-propenoate), block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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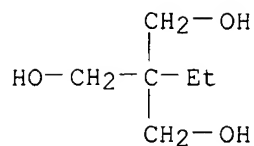
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CM 2

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



CM 3

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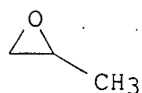
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CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 202532-81-8P 633314-15-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic esters of alkoxylated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

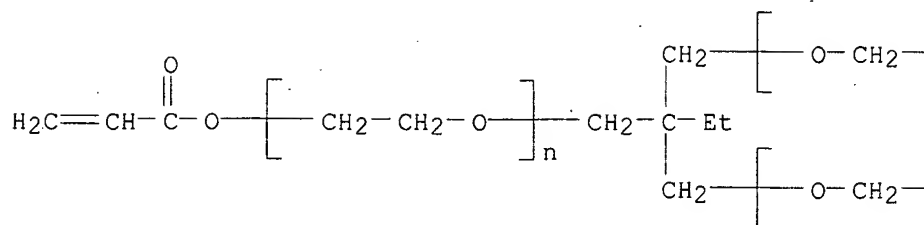
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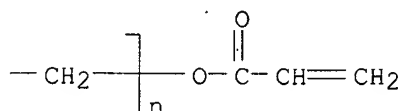
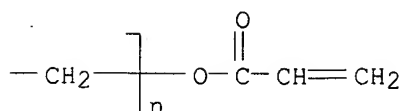
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CCI PMS

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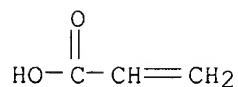


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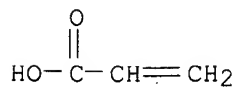
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● Na

CM 3

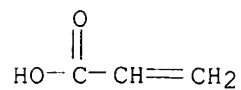
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CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 633314-15-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with methyloxirane block polymer with oxirane ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) tri-2-propenoate, and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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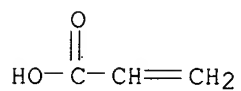
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● Na

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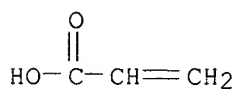


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CRN 633314-14-4
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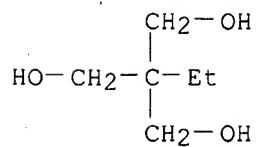
CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

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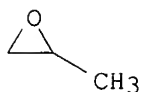


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CCI PMS

CM 7

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CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

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CMF C2 H4 O



IT **633314-14-4P**

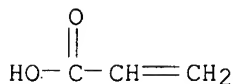
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(acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

RN 633314-14-4 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), tri-2-propenoate, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

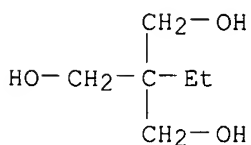
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CM 2

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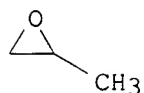
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CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Ritter, W	1997			US 5648518 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991562 HCAPLUS

DN 140:43131

TI Production of crosslinked hydrogels using esters of polyalcohols and unsaturated carboxylic acids

IN Jaworek, Thomas; Daniel, Thomas; Wolf, Lothar; Koeniger, Rainer; Schwalm, Reinhold; Hartmann, Gabriele; Wickel, Stefan

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 7

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WO 2003104299	A1	20031218	WO 2003-EP5940	20030606 <--

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 WO 2003-EP5940 W 20030606

OS MARPAT 140:43131

AB A crosslinked hydrogel is produced by a process comprising the steps of
 (a) reacting a polyalc. A with at least one ethylenically unsatd.
 carboxylic acid B in the presence of an esterification catalyst C, at
 least one polymerization inhibitor D and, optionally, a solvent E forming an
 azeotrope with water under conditions of synthesis of an ester F, (b)
 optionally, removing at least a part of water from the reaction mixture
 during and/or after the step (a), (c) optionally, neutralizing the
 reaction mixture, (d) removing the optional azeotrope-forming solvent by
 distillation, (e) stripping the reaction mixture with an inert gas, (f)
 polymerizing

the reaction mixture with optional monoethylenically unsatd. compds. N and
 at least one other hydrophilic monomer M in the presence of a radical
 initiator K and, optionally, a graftable substrate L, (g) optionally,
 crosslinking the polymerized mixture, (h) drying the polymer, and (i)
 optionally, grinding and/or sieving the polymer. Thus, ethoxylated
 trimethylolpropane (Polyol TP 70) (681) was mixed with acrylic acid (414)
 and esterified in methylcyclohexane (365) in the presence of H₂SO₄ (5
 parts) and polymerization inhibitors with distilling off 102 parts of water
 formed

during the reaction. The ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was
 used as a crosslinking agent in polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium
 acrylate.

IT 28961-43-5P, Ethoxylated trimethylolpropane, triacrylate
 51728-26-8P, Ethoxylated pentaerythritol tetraacrylate
 101661-95-4P, Ethoxylated glycerol triacrylate
 104634-06-2P

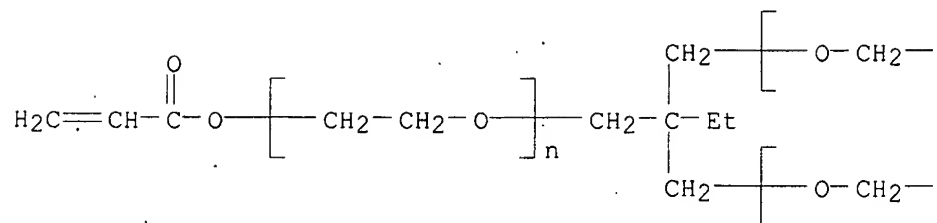
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)

(esters of polyalcs. and unsatd. carboxylic acids used in production of
 crosslinked hydrogels)

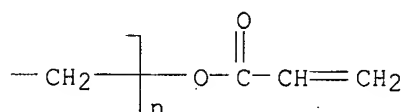
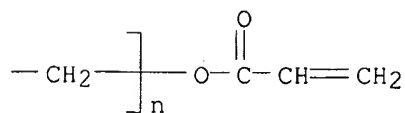
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CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-
 , ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

PAGE 1-A



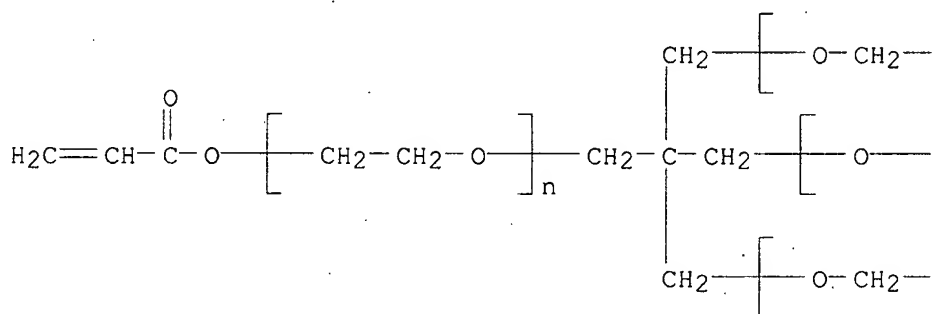
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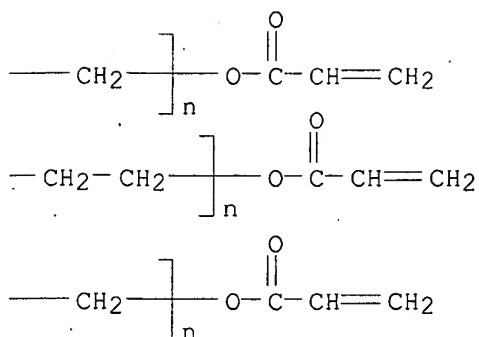
RN 51728-26-8 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-
 , ether with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (4:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

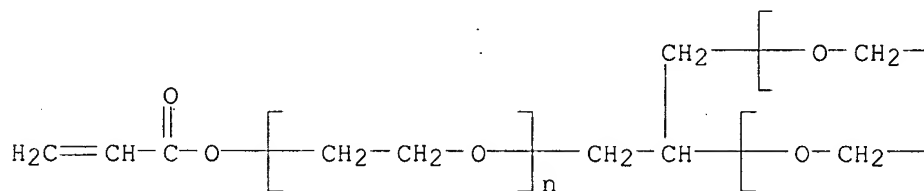


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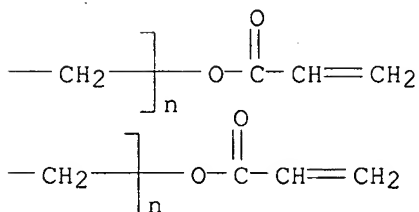


RN 101661-95-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

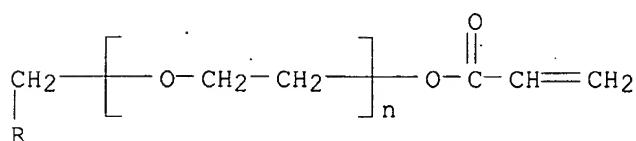
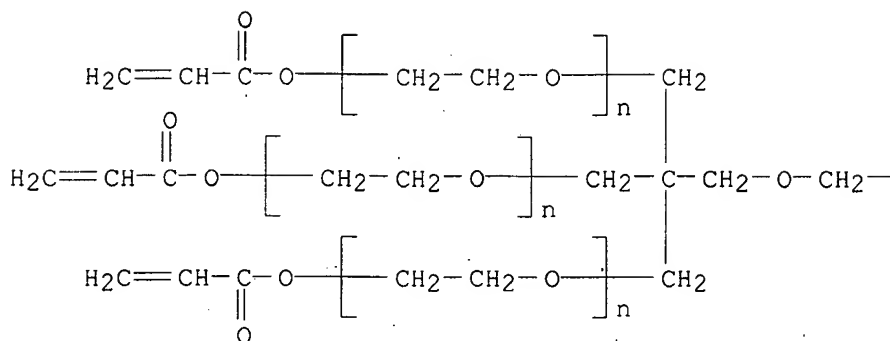


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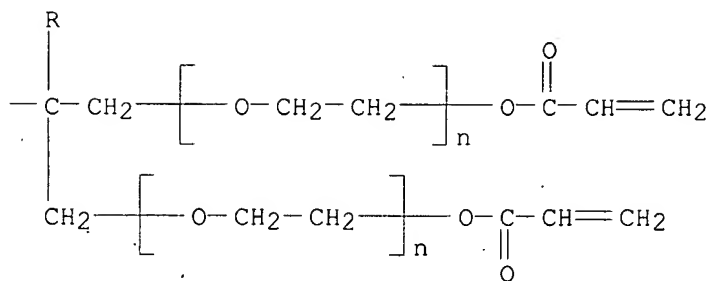


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 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, ether with 2,2'-[oxybis(methylene)]bis[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol] (6:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT 634615-80-8P 634615-81-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of crosslinked hydrogels using esters of polyalcs. and unsatd. carboxylic acids)

RN 634615-80-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], 1,2-propanediol, $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

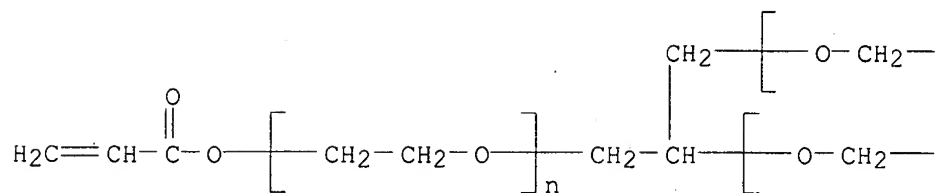
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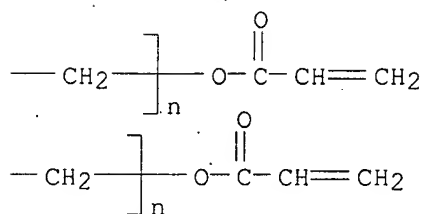
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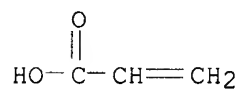
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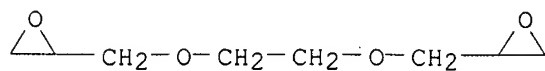


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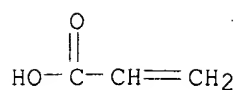
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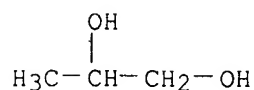
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CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 634615-81-9 HCAPLUS

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 ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1),
 1,2-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

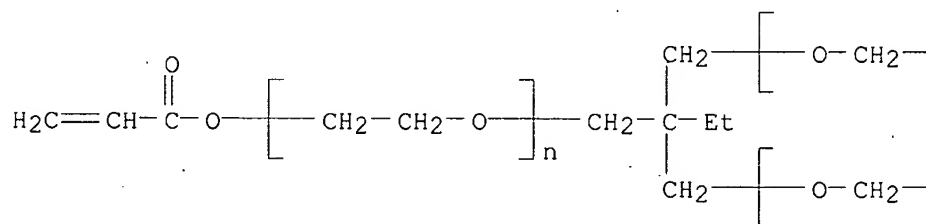
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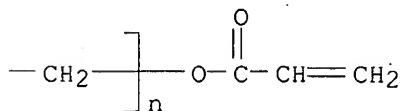
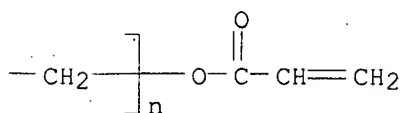
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CCI PMS

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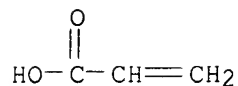
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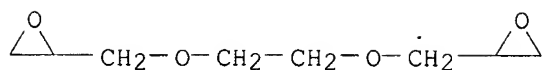


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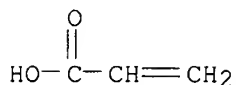
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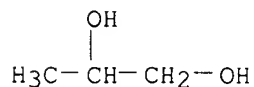
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CRN 57-55-6

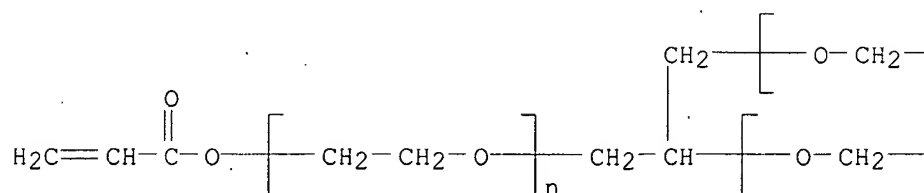
CMF C3 H8 O2



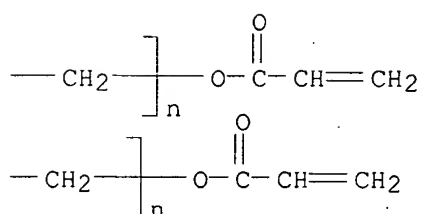
IT 190600-43-2P 202532-81-8P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated
 trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (production of crosslinked hydrogels using esters of polyalcs. and unsatd.
 carboxylic acids)
 RN 190600-43-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-
 propanetriyltris[ω -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)]
 and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1

CRN 101661-95-4
 CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H14 O6
 CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

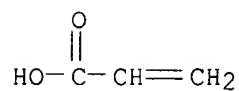


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CM 2

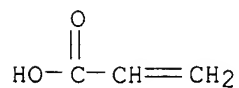
CRN 7446-81-3
 CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -
 [(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with

2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

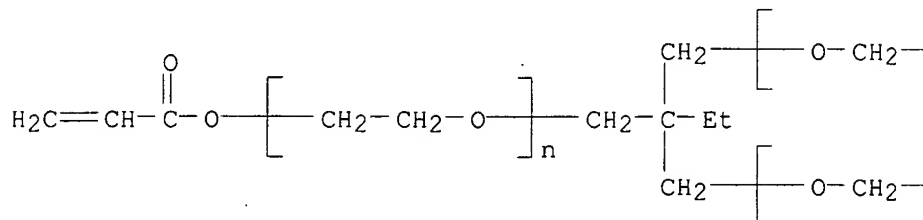
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

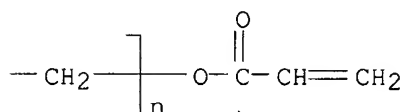
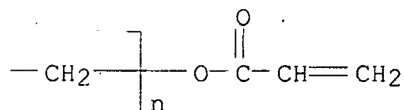
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



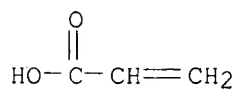
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CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

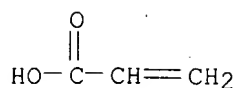


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	1998			EP 0874014 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Beck, E	1998			US 5821383 A	HCAPLUS
Dow Chemical Co	1993			WO 9321237 A	HCAPLUS
Dow Chemical Co	2001			WO 0141818 A	HCAPLUS
Hoechst Celanese Corp	1989			EP 0331845 A	HCAPLUS
Ritter, W	1994			US 5350877 A	HCAPLUS
Speitkamp, L	1993			US 5198574 A	HCAPLUS
Stockhausen Chem Fab Gm	1998			WO 9847951 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:653195 HCAPLUS

DN 139:198233

TI Water-absorbent, foam hydrogels with improved wet-strength, procedures for their production and its use

IN Champ, Samantha

 PA **BASF AG, Germany**

SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

 DT **Patent**

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10205443	A1	20030821	DE 2002-10205443	20020208 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10205443		20020208 <--		

AB Water-absorbent, foam hydrogels are available by (I) foaming of a polymerizable of aqueous mixture containing (A) acid-containing monoethylenically

unsatd. monomers, which are neutralized to at least 50 mol%, (B) optionally, other monoethylenically unsatd. monomers, (C) acrylic acid-and/or methacrylic acid-esterified addition products from 6 to 24 mol ethylene oxide and 1 mol trimethylolpropane as crosslinking agent, (D) initiators, (E) at least a surfactant, (F) optionally, at least one release agent, and (G) optionally, thickeners, foam stabilizers, polymerization controllers, fibers, fillers and/or cell nucleating agents, whereby the foaming is done with radical-inert a gas under a pressure from 2 to 200 bar dissolved in the polymerizable aqueous mixture and subsequently on releasing

to atmospheric pressure and (II) polymerizing the foamed mixture while adjusting the

water content to 1-60%.

IT **202532-81-8P**, Acrylic acid;ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate;sodium acrylate copolymer **582310-88-1P**, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(water-absorbent acrylic foam hydrogels with improved wet-strength)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -

[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with
2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA
INDEX NAME)

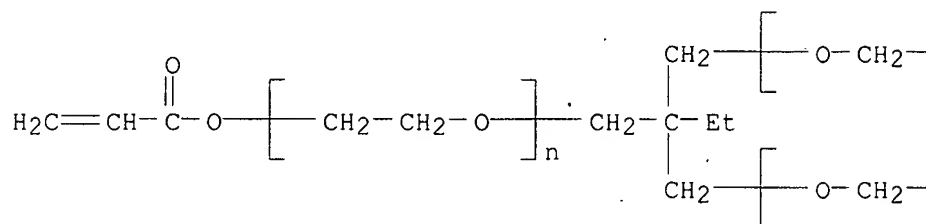
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CRN 28961-43-5

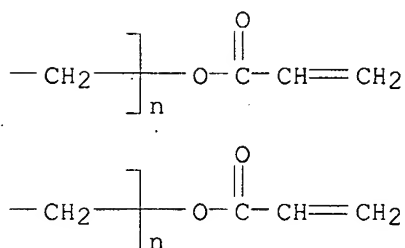
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



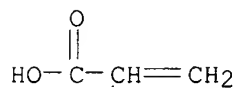
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CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

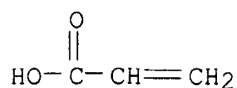


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 582310-88-1 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), α -(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and sodium 2-propenoate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

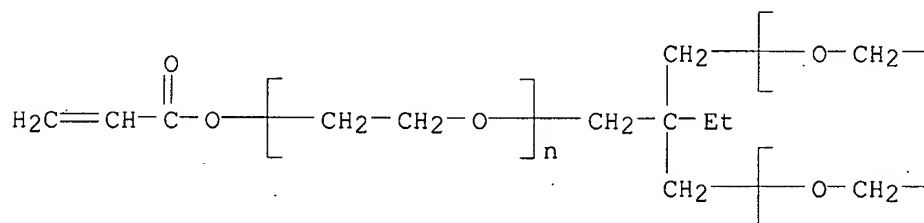
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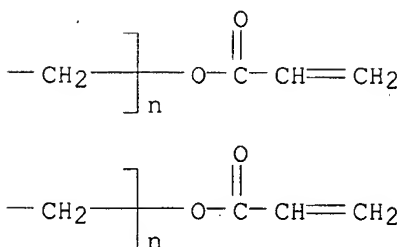
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

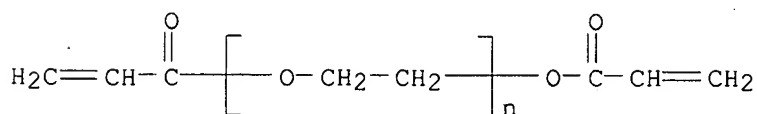


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

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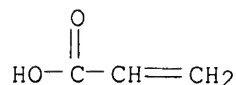
CCI PMS



CM 3

CRN 7446-81-3

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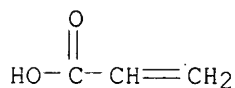


● Na

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:511186 HCAPLUS

DN 139:86301

TI Absorbent articles containing superabsorbent polymer particles for hygiene products

IN Whitmore, Darryl L.; Engelhardt, Friedrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 2003053487	A1	20030703	WO 2002-EP11516	20021015 <--	
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	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
	AU 2002349359	A1	20030709	AU 2002-349359	20021015 <--	
	US 2003135172	A1	20030717	US 2002-300082	20021120 <--	
PRAI	US 2001-341254P	P	20011220	<--		
	WO 2002-EP11516	W	20021015	<--		

AB The invention relates to the use of a layer obtainable by a process comprising (A) forming a sprayable blend comprising one or more superabsorbent forming monomers superabsorbent polymer particles water,

and one or more initiators, (B) applying the sprayable blend on a fibrous web; and (C) subjecting the fibrous web to conditions under which the superabsorbent forming monomer with polymerize, as a storage layer for aqueous fluids. Thus an absorbent core structure, useful for manufacturing of adult incontinence garments and baby diapers, was prepared from an acquisition pad and a storage pad. The acquisition pad was prepared by coating a polyester nonwoven with a composition containing sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR 9035

copolymer,

crosslinked superabsorbent polyacrylic acid particles, Irgacure 2959, ammonium persulfate, and 2,2'-Azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane]dihydrochloride. The storage pad was prepared by coating a polyester nonwoven with a composition containing sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR

344

copolymer, crosslinked superabsorbent polyacrylic acid particles, Darocur 1173, ammonium persulfate, and 2,2'-Azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane]dihydrochloride.

IT 482593-21-5, Sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR 9035 copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(acquisition layer-containing; production of absorbent articles containing superabsorbent polymer particles for personal care products)

RN 482593-21-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

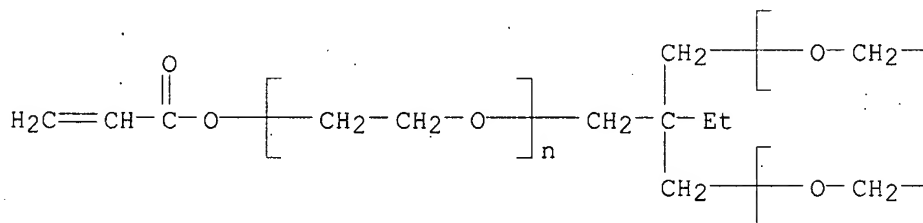
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CRN 28961-43-5

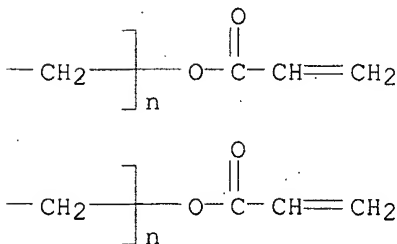
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



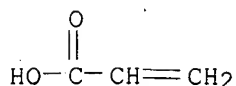
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	2002			WO 02094328 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Ag	2002			WO 02094329 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Mitsubishi Petrochemica	1988			EP 0290814 A	HCAPLUS
Moore, D	1993			US 5217445 A	
Procter & Gamble	1992			WO 9211830 A	
Trinh, T	1998			WO 9826808 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:282437 HCAPLUS

DN 138:288493

TI Highly swellable hydrogels with acid centers

IN Funk, Ruediger; Herfert, Norbert; Wanior, Mariola

PA Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

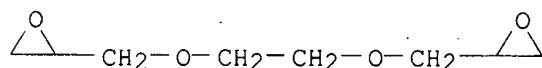
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PI	WO 2003028778	A2	20030410	WO 2002-EP10793	20020926 <--
	WO 2003028778	A3	20031016		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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	AU 2002350462	A1	20030414	AU 2002-350462	20020926 <--
	EP 1434606	A2	20040707	EP 2002-785134	20020926 <--
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	CN 1561234	A	20050105	CN 2002-819410	20020926 <--
	JP 2005504145	T	20050210	JP 2003-532106	20020926 <--
	AT 313342	T	20060115	AT 2002-785134	20020926 <--

ES 2254760 T3 20060616 ES 2002-2785134 20020926 <--
 US 2004249079 A1 20041209 US 2004-490403 20040323 <--
 US 7144957 B2 20061205
 PRAI DE 2001-10148565 A 20011001 <--
 WO 2002-EP10793 W 20020926 <--
 AB The invention relates to polymeric mixts. containing hydrogel-forming polymers with different pH values and which absorb aqueous fluids. Said polymeric mixts. can be produced by polymerization of olefinically unsatd. carboxylic acids or derivs. thereof. The invention also relates to the production and use of said polymeric mixts. and to the hygienic articles containing said polymeric mixts. The invention particularly relates to two-component polymeric mixts. from polymers with a pH range from acid to neutral. A typical blend contained 5 parts 2000:8.1 acrylic acid (I)-allyl methacrylate copolymer and 95 parts 6.9:33 I-pentaerythritol triallyl ether copolymer Na salt.
 IT 506418-33-3P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (highly swellable hydrogels with acid centers based on polymer blends for hygienic articles)
 RN 506418-33-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], 1,2-propanediol and 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 2224-15-9

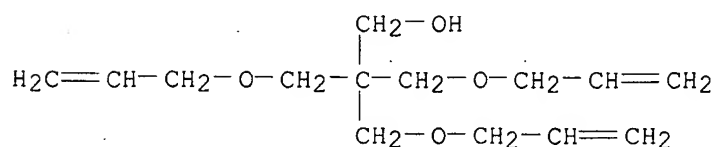
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CM 2

CRN 1471-17-6

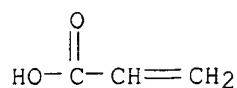
CMF C14 H24 O4



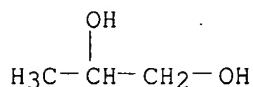
CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2


L261 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:221545 HCAPLUS

DN 138:255994

TI Super-absorbing hydrogels with specific particle size distribution, their production and their use

IN Hermeling, Dieter; Stueven, Uwe; Hoss, Ulrike

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003022316	A1	20030320	WO 2002-EP9812	20020903 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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AU 2002362256	A1	20030324	AU 2002-362256	20020903 <--
EP 1427452	A1	20040616	EP 2002-797946	20020903 <--
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US 2004265387	A1	20041230	US 2004-486808	20040213 <--
PRAI DE 2001-10144072	A	20010907	<--	
US 2001-318337P	P	20010912	<--	
DE 2002-10202839	A	20020124	<--	
WO 2002-EP9812	W	20020903	<--	

AB The invention relates to novel hydrophilic swellable acrylic polymers with a specific particle size distribution, which improves their water absorption capacity. In an example, Acrylic acid was copolymerized with Sartomer 344 and post-crosslinked with ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether to give a hydrogel product which was tempered under rotational conditions for

particle size and surface property control.

IT 166437-82-7P, Acrylic acid-ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-Sartomer 9035 copolymer 502497-76-9P, Acrylic acid-ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-1,2-propanediol-Sartomer 9035 copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(production of superabsorbent hydrogels with specific particle size distribution)

RN 166437-82-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] and α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

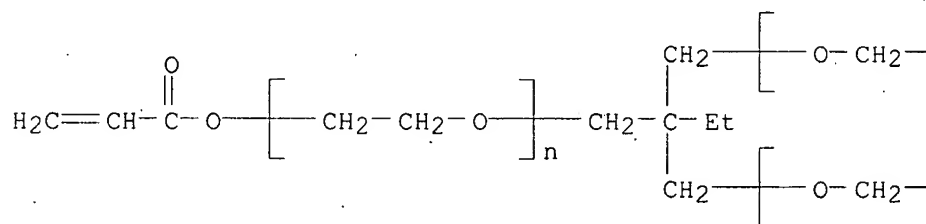
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CRN 28961-43-5

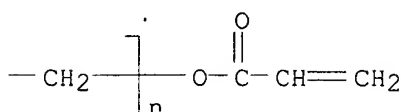
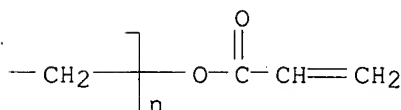
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



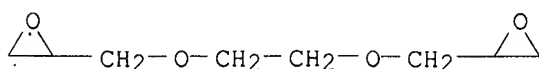
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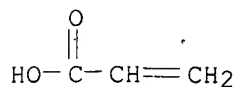
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CMF C8 H14 O4



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



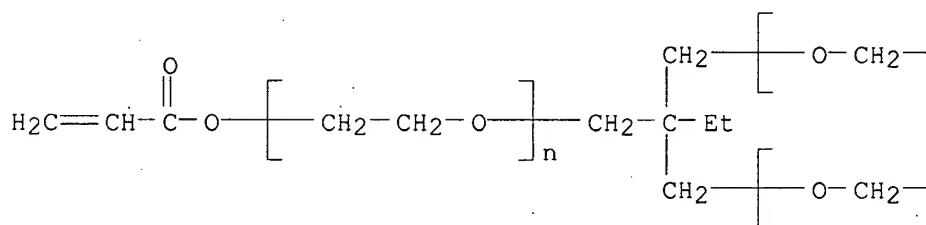
RN 502497-76-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), and 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

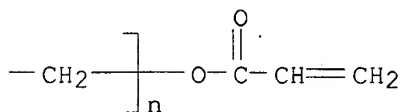
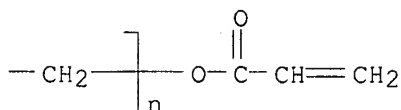
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

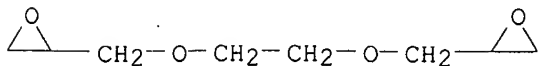


PAGE 1-B



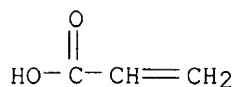
CM 2

CRN 2224-15-9
CMF C8 H14 O4



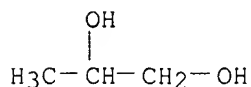
CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Hatsuda, T	1998			US 5807361 A	HCAPLUS
John, B	1996			US 5505718 A	
Sanyo Chem Ind Ltd	1999			JP 11349625 A	HCAPLUS
Tai, E	1994			US 5374684 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:22929 HCAPLUS

DN 138:90651

TI Manufacture of swellable acidic hydrogels for hygiene articles with improved odor control

IN Funk, Ruediger; Herfert, Norbert; Wanior, Mariola; Stueven, Uwe; Beck, Martin

PA **BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

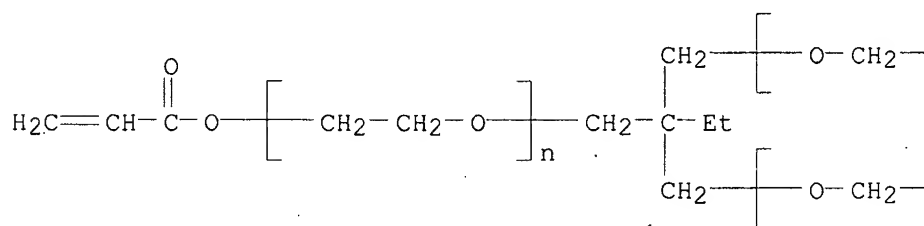
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

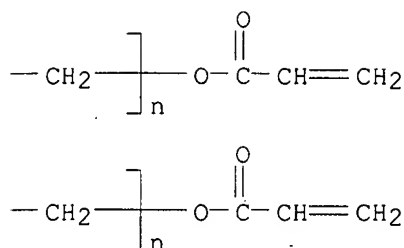
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	AU 2002316992	A1	20030303	AU 2002-316992	20020621 <--

EP 1425320 A1 20040609 EP 2002-745400 20020621 <--
 EP 1425320 B1 20060920
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 JP 2004530777 T 20041007 JP 2003-509002 20020621 <--
 AT 340199 T 20061015 AT 2002-745400 20020621 <--
 ES 2271287 T3 20070416 ES 2002-2745400 20020621 <--
 US 2004180189 A1 20040916 US 2003-480980 20031215 <--
 US 2005234413 A1 20051020 US 2005-145653 20050606 <--
 US 2007149716 A1 20070628 US 2007-706906 20070213 <--
 PRAI DE 2001-10130671 A 20010628 <--
 DE 2001-10142138 A 20010830 <--
 DE 2001-10147713 A 20010927 <--
 WO 2002-EP6877 W 20020621 <--
 US 2003-480980 A3 20031215
 US 2005-145653 B1 20050606
 AB The title hydrogels comprise acrylic acid copolymers with pH ≤5.7
 and neutralization degree ≤60 mol.%, preferably 20-30 mol.%. For
 example, kneading aqueous solution containing acrylic acid, NaOH and
 polyethylene glycol diacrylate (Sartomer 344) with aqueous solution of Na₂S₂S₈ and ascorbic
 acid at 75° under N gave copolymer gel particles which were sprayed
 with dispersion of ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether in aqueous 1,2-propanediol
 containing Al₂(SO₄)₃ to give a surface-crosslinked hydrogel having pH 4.47,
 saline flow conductivity 13.8 ± 10⁻⁷ cm³/s/g, centrifuge retention capacity
 20.7 g/g, absorbency under load (0.7 psi) 18.1 g/g, N content (from NH₃)
 1.8 mg/L and Nessler value 20%.
 IT **28961-43-5DP**, Polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether
 triacrylate, sodium salts
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (surface-crosslinked particles; manufacture of swellable acidic hydrogels.
 for hygiene articles with improved odor control)
 RN 28961-43-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-
 , ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Brandt, K	1988			US 32649 E	
Chem Fabrik Stockhausen	1997			DE 19529348 A	HCAPLUS
The Dow Chemical Co	1989			EP 0312952 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:905938 HCAPLUS

DN 137:389245

TI Odor control-containing polymeric absorbent materials

IN Whitmore, Darryl L.; Engelhardt, Friedrich

 PA **Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002094329	A1	20021128	WO 2002-EP5533	20020518 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002314087	A1	20021203	AU 2002-314087	20020518 <--
PRAI	US 2001-292523P	P	20010523 <--		
	WO 2002-EP5533	W	20020518 <--		

AB An odor control agent containing absorbent article obtained by (a) forming a blend comprising one or more monomers forming superabsorbent polymers, superabsorbent polymer particles, water, and one or more initiators, and (b) applying the blend onto a fibrous web and carrying out the polymerization of the monomers. A disposable hygiene article containing an absorbent structure is described.

IT 28961-43-5, SR 9035

RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

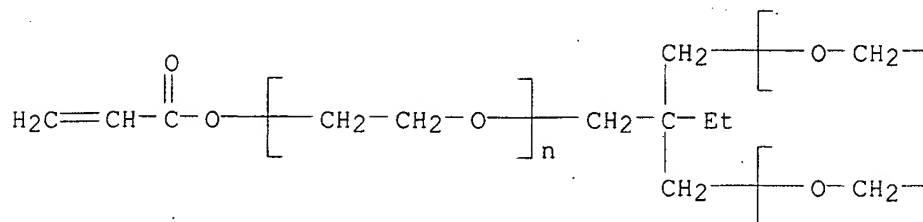
(preparation of superabsorbent polymer materials containing odor control

agent)

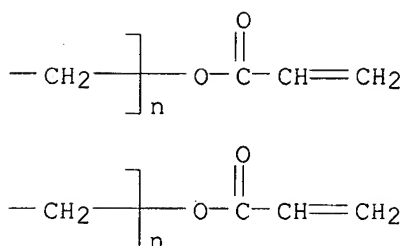
RN 28961-43-5 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Kimberly Clark Co	2000			WO 0050098 A	HCAPLUS
Procter & Gamble	1991			WO 9115177 A	
Trinh, T	1998			WO 9826808 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:905936 HCAPLUS

DN 138:8420

TI Absorbent article comprising a double-sided coated fibrous web having a storage layer on one side and an acquisition layer on the other side

IN Whitmore, Darryl L.; Engelhardt, Friedrich

PA Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002094328	A2	20021128	WO 2002-EP5534	20020518 <--
	WO 2002094328	A3	20030403		
	WO 2002094328	B1	20031218		
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PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
 GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
 GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002338987 A1 20021203 AU 2002-338987 20020518 <--
 PRAI US 2001-292511P P 20010523 <--
 US 2001-341286P P 20011220 <--
 WO 2002-EP5534 W 20020518 <--

AB An absorbent article comprising at least one double-sided coated fibrous web having a storage layer on one side and an acquisition layer on the other side and/or a combination of at least two adhering double-sided coated webs with the proviso that one web has a storage layer on both sides and the other web has an acquisition layer on both sides wherein said layers are obtained by (a) forming a blend comprising one or more monomers forming superabsorbent polymers, superabsorbent polymer particles, water, and one or more initiators, said blend having a viscosity of at least 20 mPas (measured at 20 °C in a Brookfield viscometer, spindle 02, 20 rpm) (b) applying said blend onto a fibrous web and (c) carrying out the polymerization of the monomers forming superabsorbent polymers and a disposable hygiene article containing said absorbent article. An acquisition layer and a storage layer, both containing acrylic acid and SR-9035 (ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate) were prepared and a layered absorbent core structure prepared from these layers.

IT 154457-96-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(absorbent article comprising a double-sided coated fibrous web having a storage layer on one side and an acquisition layer on the other side)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

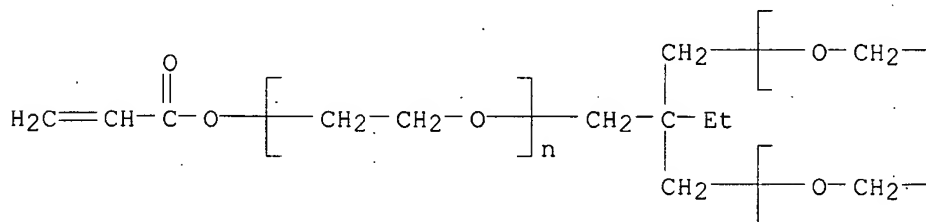
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

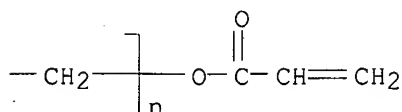
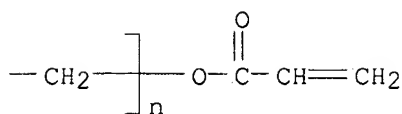
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



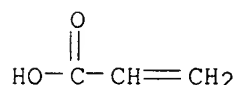
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:574992 HCAPLUS

DN 137:141454

TI Water-absorbing agent, method for the production thereof and use of the same

IN Funk, Ruediger; Herfert, Norbert; Hoss, Ulrike

PA Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002058841	A2	20020801	WO 2002-EP654	20020123 <--
	WO 2002058841	A3	20030109		
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	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
	LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
	PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
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	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,				
	CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,				
	BF, BJ, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002246049	A1	20020806	AU 2002-246049	20020123 <--
PRAI	DE 2001-10103064	A	20010124	<--	
	WO 2002-EP654	W	20020123	<--	

AB The invention relates to a water-absorbing agent with improved water retention in particulate form and less interparticle adhesion, comprising particles of a water-absorbing polymer (such as allyl methacrylate-pentaerythritol triallyl ether copolymer) and between 0.1 and 4 weight %, (relative to the particulate polymer) fine particles of natural fiber.

IT 444189-91-7, Polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether

acrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(particulate water-absorbing agents based on water-absorbing polymer hydrogels and fine particles of natural fibers)

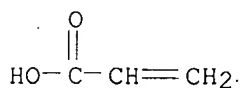
RN 444189-91-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 2

CRN 37314-71-9

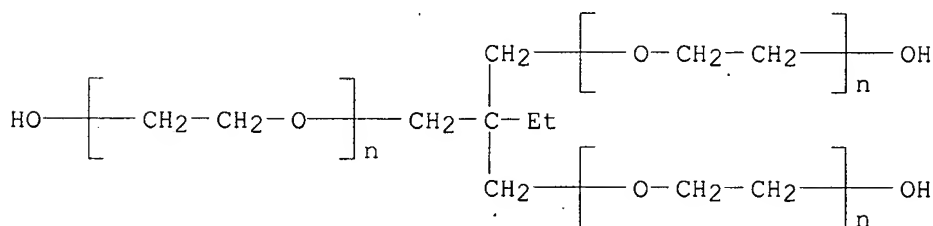
CMF C3 H4 O2 . x (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C6 H14 O3

CM 3

CRN 50586-59-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C6 H14 O3

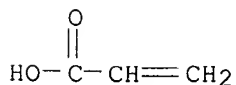
CCI PMS



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2002:314995 HCAPLUS
DN 136:326016
TI Production of crosslinked, water-swellaable polymers
IN Heide, Wilfried; Wickel, Stefan; Daniel, Thomas; Stueven, Uwe
PA Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002032964	A2	20020425	WO 2001-EP12031	20011017 <--
	WO 2002032964	A3	20021128		
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	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
	LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,				
	PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,				
	US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				
	DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,				
	BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 200210553	A	20020429	AU 2002-10553	20011017 <--
	EP 1326898	A2	20030716	EP 2001-978432	20011017 <--
	EP 1326898	B1	20050112		
	R:				
	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
	IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004511633	T	20040415	JP 2002-536345	20011017 <--
	BR 2001014730	A	20040706	BR 2001-14730	20011017 <--
	AT 286915	T	20050115	AT 2001-978432	20011017 <--
	ES 2234902	T3	20050701	ES 2001-1978432	20011017 <--
	CZ 297784	B6	20070328	CZ 2003-1084	20011017 <--
	ZA 2003003812	A	20040813	ZA 2003-3812	20030516 <--
	US 2004014901	A1	20040122	US 2003-399185	20030808 <--
PRAI	DE 2000-10051940	A	20001019	<--	
	WO 2001-EP12031	W	20011017	<--	

AB The title polymers (hydrogels) with good absorptivity, absorption rate, and gel strength are prepared by polymerizing H2O-soluble, mono-unsatd. monomers

with 0.001-5 mol% (based on these monomers) 0.7-10:1 mixture of crosslinker bearing ≥ 2 (meth)acrylate groups and crosslinker bearing ≥ 2 (meth)allyloxy groups. Redox polymerization of a mixture of 40% aqueous acrylic acid

(77 mol% as Na salt) with 0.40% polyethylene glycol diacrylate and 0.10% pentaerythritol triallyl ether gave a white, flocculant gel with extractables (16 h) 4.0%; post-crosslinking of which gave a gel with pH 5.87, centrifuge retention capacity 24.9, absorption under pressure 25.3 and 24.1 at 0.5 and 0.7 psi, resp., and extractables (16 h) 2.4%.

IT 415725-49-4P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hydrogels; production of crosslinked, water-swellaable polymers)

RN 415725-49-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX

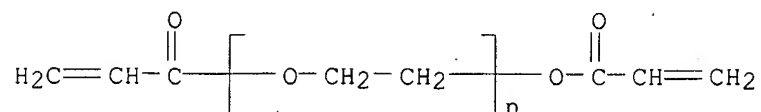
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

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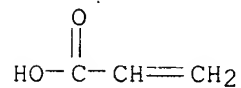
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

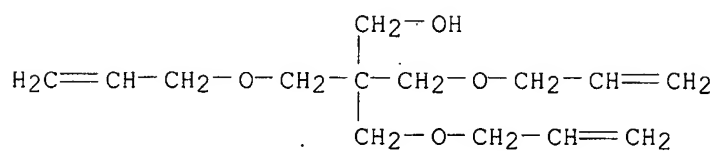


● Na

CM 3

CRN 1471-17-6

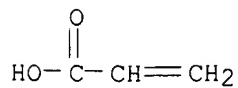
CMF C14 H24 O4



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



DN 135:157746
TI Absorbent article for hygiene products
IN Whitmore, Darryl L.; Engelhardt, Friedrich
PA **BASF Corporation, USA**
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001056625	A2	20010809	WO 2001-IB387	20010116 <--
	WO 2001056625	A3	20020328		
	W: BR, CA, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 6417425	B1	20020709	US 2000-495209	20000201 <--
	MX 2000PA10845	A	20030425	MX 2000-PA10845	20001106 <--
	EP 1251886	A2	20021030	EP 2001-914087	20010116 <--
	EP 1251886	B1	20040811		
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	JP 2003521349	T	20030715	JP 2001-556523	20010116 <--
	AT 273034	T	20040815	AT 2001-914087	20010116 <--
	EP 1470827	A2	20041027	EP 2004-17138	20010116 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	CA 2333212	A1	20010801	CA 2001-2333212	20010131 <--
	US 2003045847	A1	20030306	US 2002-105107	20020323 <--
	MX 2002PA07359	A	20021209	MX 2002-PA7359	20020730 <--
PRAI	US 2000-495209	A	20000201	<--	
	EP 2001-914087	A3	20010116	<--	
	WO 2001-IB387	W	20010116	<--	
AB	Absorbent articles and processes for making absorbent articles are provided. The process includes spraying onto a fibrous web a blend containing superabsorbent polymer particles, superabsorbent forming monomer, initiator and water, and subjecting the web to polymerization conditions. The resulting web is useful as an absorbent article particularly in disposable hygiene products. Particles were prepared from acrylic acid, water, NaOH, SR-9035 (Sartomer), and 2,2'-azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane] 2 HCl.				
IT	154457-96-2P				
	RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
	(absorbent article for hygiene products)				
RN	154457-96-2 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

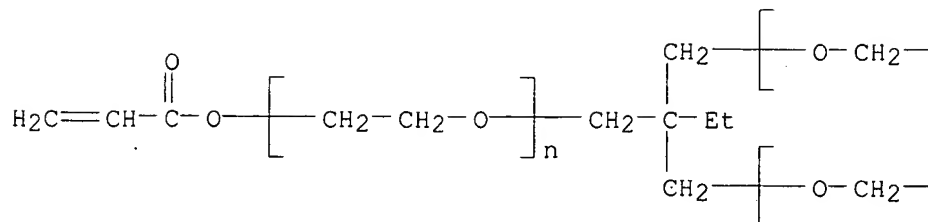
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CRN 28961-43-5

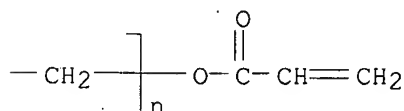
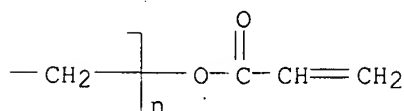
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



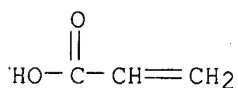
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:491287 HCAPLUS

DN 131:130746

TI Crosslinking the surfaces of polymer hydrogels with boric acid esters

IN Funk, Ruediger; Frenz, Volker; Stueven, Uwe; Engelhardt, Fritz;

Daniel, Thomas

PA Clariant G.m.b.H., Germany

SO Ger., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXAW

DT **Patent**

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19807501	C1	19990729	DE 1998-19807501	19980221 <--
	CA 2319455	A1	19990826	CA 1999-2319455	19990219 <--
	WO 9942515	A1	19990826	WO 1999-EP1093	19990219 <--
	W: CA, JP, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,				
	PT, SE				
	EP 1056800	A1	20001206	EP 1999-910244	19990219 <--

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

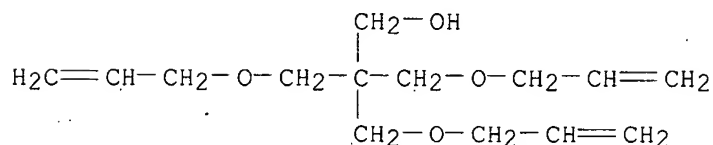
EP 1056800 B1 20020116
 R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE
 JP 2002504580 T 20020212 JP 2000-532466 19990219 <--
 ES 2172310 T3 20020916 ES 1999-910244 19990219 <--
 PRAI DE 1998-19807501 A 19980221 <--
 WO 1999-EP1093 W 19990219 <--
 AB Surfaces of polymer (e.g., acrylic acid-pentaerythritol triallyl ether Na salt) hydrogels are crosslinked by spraying the surfaces with solns. containing esters of H3BO3 and polyols, heating at 50-250°, and drying.
 IT **233753-47-4P 233753-49-6P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (crosslinking the surfaces of polymer hydrogels with boric acid esters)
 RN 233753-47-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol ester with boric acid (H3BO3), and 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 233753-46-3
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 CCI PMS

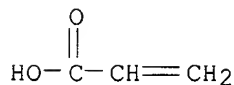
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CRN 1471-17-6
 CMF C14 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2

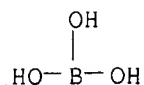


CM 4

CRN 11098-42-3
 CMF C2 H6 O2 . x B H3 O3

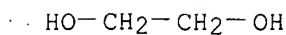
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CRN 10043-35-3
 CMF B H3 O3



CM 6

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



RN 233753-49-6 HCAPLUS

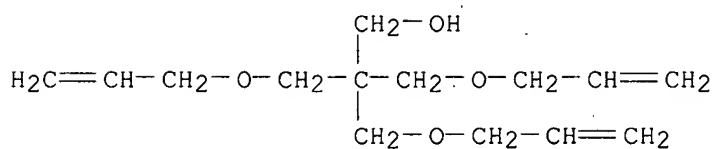
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,2-propanediol ester with boric acid (H3BO3), and 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 233753-48-5
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CCI PMS

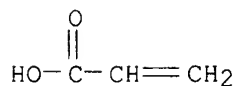
CM 2

CRN 1471-17-6
CMF C14 H24 O4



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



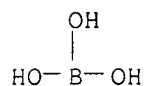
CM 4

CRN 60267-33-6
CMF C3 H8 O2 . x B H3 O3

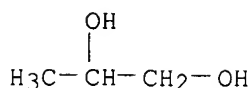
CM 5

CRN 10043-35-3

CMF B H3 O3



CM 6

 CRN 57-55-6
 CMF C3 H8 O2


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Anon				EP 0083022 A	
Anon				EP 0530438 A	HCAPLUS
Anon				EP 0543303 A	HCAPLUS

L261 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:594779 HCAPLUS

DN 127:235140

TI Water-absorbent crosslinked acrylic polymer foams and their manufacture and use

IN Hahnle, Hans Joachim; Walter, Manfred; Tropsch, Jurgen; Kremeskotter, Jens; Schornick, Gunnar; Anstock, Thomas

 PA **BASF A.-G., Germany**

SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 9731971	A1	19970904	WO 1997-EP962	19970227 <--
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 19607551	A1	19970904	DE 1996-19607551	19960228 <--
	AU 9719243	A	19970916	AU 1997-19243	19970227 <--
	EP 883646	A1	19981216	EP 1997-907048	19970227 <--
	EP 883646	B1	20011024		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
	JP 2000506911	T	20000606	JP 1997-530610	19970227 <--
	ES 2166068	T3	20020401	ES 1997-907048	19970227 <--
	US 6174929	B1	20010116	US 1998-117294	19980826 <--
PRAI	DE 1996-19607551	A	19960228	<--	
	WO 1997-EP962	W	19970227	<--	

AB The invention concerns water-absorbent crosslinked polymers in foam form which are obtained by: (I) foaming a polymerizable aqueous mixture which comprises: (a) monoethylenically unsatd. monomers which contain acid

groups and are neutralized to at least 50 mol%, (b) optionally other monoethylenically unsatd. monomers, (c) crosslinking agents, (d) initiators, (e) between 0.1 and 20 wt % of at least one surfactant, (f) optionally at least one solubilizer, and (g) optionally thickening agents, foam stabilizers, polymerization regulators, fillers and/or cell nucleating agents, foaming occurring by dispersing fine bubbles of a gas which is inert with respect to radicals and (II) polymerizing the foamed mixture, forming a hydrogel foam, and optionally adjusting the water content of the polymer foam to between 1 and 60 wt %. The invention further concerns a process for preparing these polymers and their use in sanitary articles which are used to absorb body fluids, and in bandaging material for covering wounds. The unpolymd. foam exhibits good storage stability, processability, and dimension stability during polymerization. A typical polymerizable composition contained 37.3% aqueous Na acrylate solution 224.23, water 49.68, acrylic acid 21.36, ethoxylated tallow fatty acid (d.p. 80) 3.15, pentane 1.58, ethoxylated glycerol triacrylate (d.p. 20) 1.05, 1,4-butanediol diacrylate 0.53, and 3% aqueous 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)-2HCl solution 11.9 g.

IT 190600-42-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(water-absorbent crosslinked acrylic polymer foams and their manufacture and use)

RN 190600-42-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediyl di-2-propenoate, $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

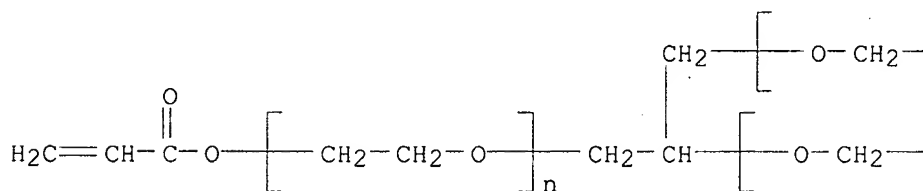
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CRN 101661-95-4

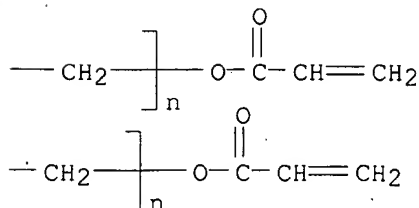
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H14 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



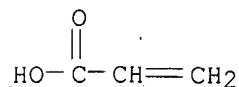
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

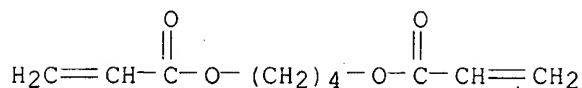


● Na

CM 3

CRN 1070-70-8

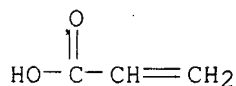
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:405767 HCAPLUS

DN 127:18377

TI Water-absorbing, foam-forming, acid group-containing acrylic polymers, and their manufacture and use

IN Haehnle, Hans-Joachim; Walter, Manfred; Tropsch, Juergen; Schornick, Gunnar; Anstock, Thomas

PA **BASF A.-G., Germany**

SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT **Patent**

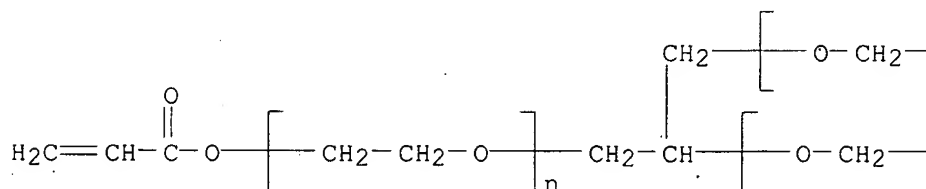
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

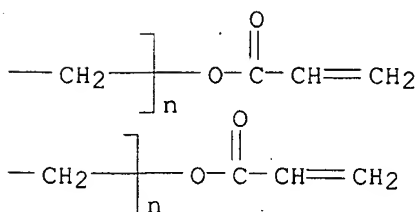
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PI	DE 19540951	A1	19970507	DE 1995-19540951	19951103 <--
	WO 9717397	A1	19970515	WO 1996-EP4644	19961025 <--
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 858478	A1	19980819	EP 1996-934813	19961025 <--

EP 858478 B1 20000119
 R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE
 JP 11514691 T 19991214 JP 1997-517792 19961025 <--
 JP 3976785 B2 20070919
 ES 2142623 T3 20000416 ES 1996-934813 19961025 <--
 US 6136873 A 20001024 US 1998-68023 19980504 <--
 PRAI DE 1995-19540951 A 19951103 <--
 WO 1996-EP4644 W 19961025 <--
 AB Aqueous mixts. containing (a) acid group-containing monoethylenically unsatd. monomers that are $\geq 50\%$ neutralized, (b) optionally, other monoethylenically unsatd. monomers, (c) crosslinker, (b) polymerization initiator, (e) 0.1-20% ≥ 1 surfactant, (f) optionally, ≥ 1 solvent, and (g) optionally, thickener, polymerization regulator, filler, and (or) cell-forming agent are foamed by mixing with an inert gas, and the foam is polymerized to give hydrogel polymer foams containing 1-45% water. These foams are useful in sanitary articles, bandages, sealants, packaging materials, and soil improvers.
 IT 190600-42-1P, Acrylic acid-1,4-butanediol diacrylate-polyethylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 190600-43-2P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol glycerol ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-absorbing crosslinked acid group-containing acrylic polymer foams)
 RN 190600-42-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediyl di-2-propenoate, $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME).
 CM 1
 CRN 101661-95-4
 CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H14 O6
 CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



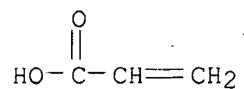
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

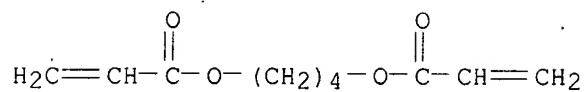


● Na

CM 3

CRN 1070-70-8

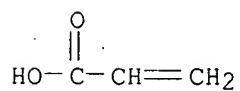
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 190600-43-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

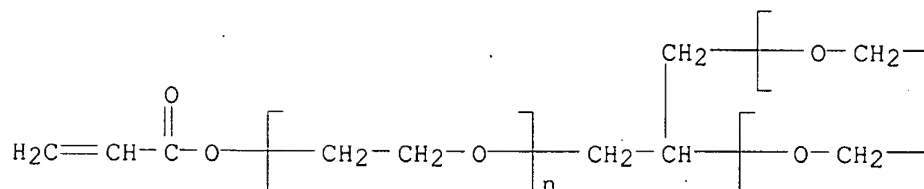
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CRN 101661-95-4

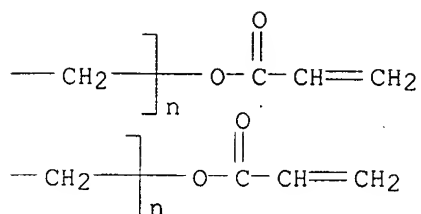
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H14 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



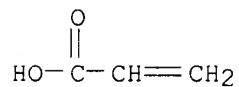
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CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

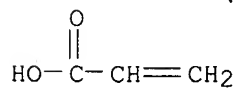


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:520103 HCAPLUS
 DN 115:120103
 TI Graft copolymers for diapers and sanitary napkins
 IN Engelhardt, Friedrich; **Riegel, Ulrich**
 PA Cassella A.-G., Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3911433	A1	19901011	DE 1989-3911433	19890407 <--
	EP 400283	A2	19901205	EP 1990-104966	19900316 <--
	EP 400283	A3	19920108		
	EP 400283	B1	19950111		
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	US 5011892	A	19910430	US 1990-498722	19900326 <--
	FI 97475	B	19960913	FI 1990-1492	19900326 <--
	FI 97475	C	19961227		
	CA 2013115	A1	19901007	CA 1990-2013115	19900327 <--
	CA 2013115	C	19991116		
	JP 03020313	A	19910129	JP 1990-90518	19900406 <--
	JP 2986837	B2	19991206		
PRAI	DE 1989-3911433	A	19890407	<--	

AB Hydrophilic swellable graft copolymers comprise 0.5-20% XO(CR1CH2O)nY (X = alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, Y; Y = COMe, SO3H, COCHMe, CO2R2, etc.; R1 = H, Me; R2 = R1, Et; n = 2-300), 79-99% CHR4:CHR2R3 (R3 = CO2H, sulfonyl, phosphonyl, etc.; R4 = R2, CO2H), and 0.1-2% crosslinking agent. The polymers are usable for sanitary napkins, diapers, and similar articles. A copolymer (40 g) made of 312 g propylene oxide-ethylene oxide block copolymer and 20 g succinic anhydride was added to a dispersion of 1910 g acrylic acid in 1493 g NaHCO3-containing 4920 g water, followed by the addition of 20 g trimethylolpropane triacrylate in 20 g polyethylene glycol, 10 g Na diisooctylsulfosuccinate, 30 g cycloaliph. epoxide (Diepoxide), 2.2 g 2,2'-azabisamidinopropane-2HCl in 20 g H2O, 4.4 g K2O2.2H2SO4 in 170 g water and 6 g Na pyrosulfite in 120 g water. Heating at 85° resulted in a graft copolymer, usable in diapers.

IT 134338-19-5P 134366-92-0P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as absorbent material, for diapers and sanitary napkins)

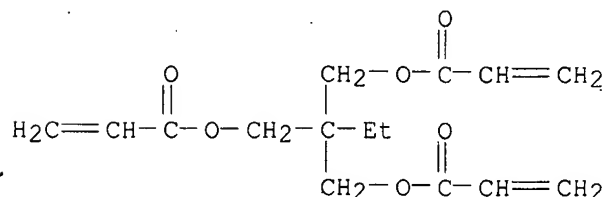
RN 134338-19-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, methyloxirane and oxirane, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

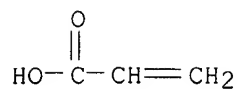
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CRN 79-10-7

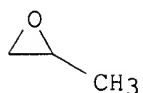
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CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



RN 134366-92-0 HCAPLUS

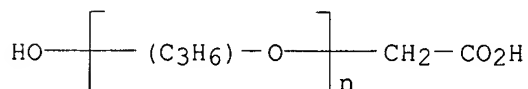
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(carboxymethyl)- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and 2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 121337-06-2

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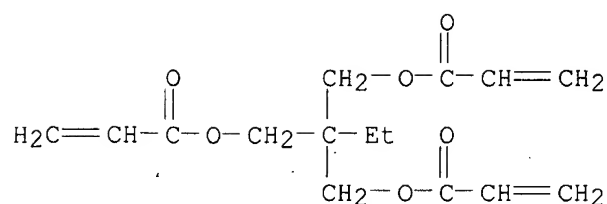
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CM 2

CRN 15625-89-5

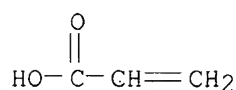
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L261 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1989:574876 HCAPLUS

DN 111:174876

TI Preparation and use of hydrophilic swellable graft polymers

 IN Engelhardt, Friedrich; **Riegel, Ullrich**

PA Cassella A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

 DT **Patent**

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3738602	A1	19890524	DE 1987-3738602	19871113 <--
	US 4931497	A	19900605	US 1988-264022	19881028 <--
	FI 8805049	A	19890514	FI 1988-5049	19881102 <--
	FI 96218	B	19960215		
	FI 96218	C	19960527		
	CA 1332251	C	19941004	CA 1988-582704	19881110 <--
	DK 8806310	A	19890514	DK 1988-6310	19881111 <--
	EP 316792	A2	19890524	EP 1988-118802	19881111 <--
	EP 316792	A3	19910227		
	EP 316792	B1	19940119		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 01165615	A	19890629	JP 1988-284054	19881111 <--
	JP 2895075	B2	19990524		
	ES 2061608	T3	19941216	ES 1988-118802	19881111 <--
PRAI	DE 1987-3738602	A	19871113	<--	

AB The title polymers, having high gel strength in the swollen state and useful in diapers, tampons, sanitary napkins, etc., contain 0.5-20% CH(CO₂H)CHCO₂[(C(R₁)CH₂O]_nCOCHCH(CO₂H) (R₁ = H, Me; n = 2-300) groups, 79-99% CH(R₄)C(R₂)R₃ [R₂ = H, Me, Et; R₃ = CO₂H, SO₃H, or PO₃H₂ group (or ester) or -CONHMe₂CH₂R₅ (R₅ = SO₃H, PO₃H₂); R₄ = H, Me, Et, CO₂H] groups, and 0.1-2% crosslinking monomer containing ≥2 double bonds. The graft polymers have high absorption rates and are nontacky in the swollen state. Thus, adding 39.2 g maleic anhydride to 345 g 0.2:1.6 ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer (OH value 65), stirring at room temperature,

and

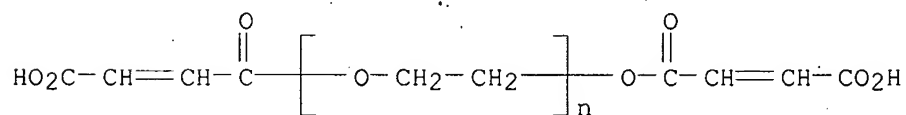
IT 123198-97-0P 123223-03-0P

(absorbents for aqueous systems, manufacture of)

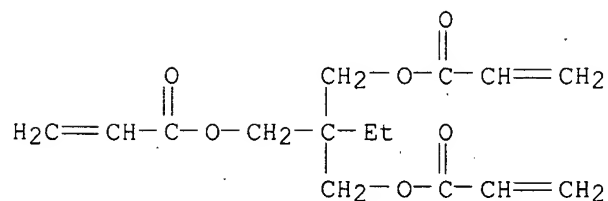
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with (Z,Z)- α -(3-carboxy-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-
 ω -[(3-carboxy-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and
 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate,
 sodium salt, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CCI PMS

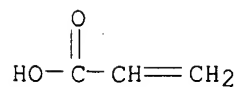
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CMF C3 H4 O2

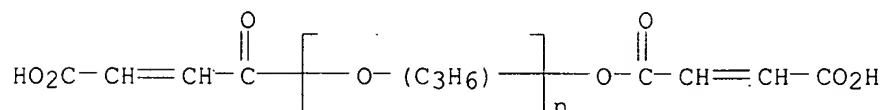


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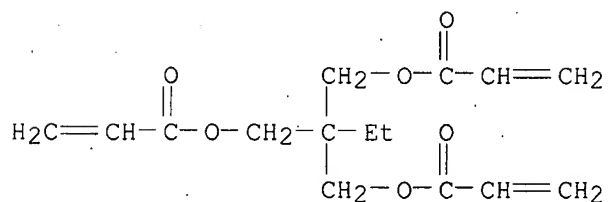
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CCI IDS, PMS



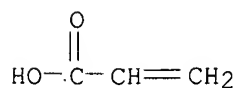
CM 3

CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 4

CMF C3 H4 O2



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DN 147:371922

TI Molds made of alicyclic polymers for producing contact lenses
 IN Yin, Changhong; Ansell, Scott F.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 639,823.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT **Patent**
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2007216860	A1	20070920	US 2006-522230	20060915 <--
	US 2004075039	A1	20040422	US 2003-639823	20030813 <--
PRAI	US 2002-222373	B2	20020816	<--	
	US 2003-395755	B2	20030324	<--	
	US 2003-639823	A2	20030813		
AB	This invention describes molds made from alicyclic copolymers that are useful in the production of soft contact lenses and methods for their use. The preferred molds are two part molds, where either the front curve or the back curve of the mold is made of the alicyclic copolymers of the invention and the other curve is made of polypropylene. Thus, pellets of the alicyclic copolymer Zeonor 1060R were dried, heated and purged through an injection molding machine. Approx. 3 lb were purged and molded within 10-15 min to give front curves and back curves for lenses having a power of -1.00 D. The molds were coated with a high mol. weight poly-HEMA coating and used for manufacturing of silicone hydrogel lenses. Molds made from alicyclic copolymer produced coated lenses with significantly reduced coating defects compared to molds made from polypropylene (Atofina EOD 00-11).				
IT	12737-61-0 , Poly(glycerol methacrylate) RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (molds made of alicyclic copolymers for producing soft contact lenses)				
RN	12737-61-0 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

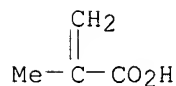
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CRN 79-41-4

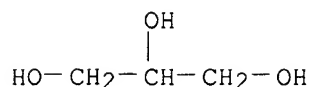
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CM 3

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 2 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:857543 HCAPLUS

DN 141:350828

 TI Mixtures of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double bonds for manufacture of **hydrogels**

IN Riegel, Ulrich; Daniel, Thomas; Hermeling, Dieter; Elliott, Mark; Schwalm, Reinhold

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

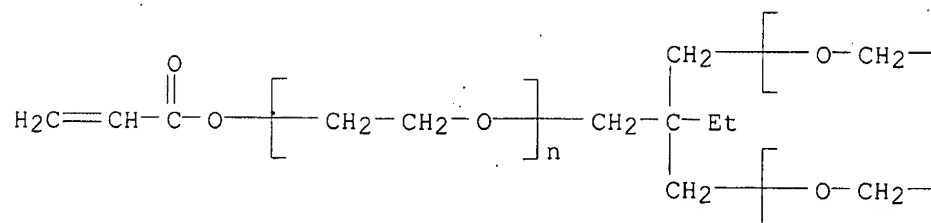
FAN.CNT 7

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	GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,				
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	NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,				
	TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
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	WO 2003104300	A1	20031218	WO 2003-EP305953	20030606 <--
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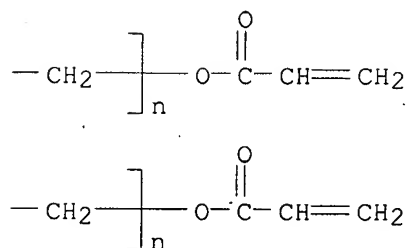
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DE 10358372	A1	20041014	DE 2003-10358372	20031211 <--
EP 1613583	A2	20060111	EP 2004-724254	20040330 <--
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JP 2006522047	T	20060928	JP 2006-504915	20040330 <--
US 2006235141	A1	20061019	US 2005-551605	20050930 <--
PRAI DE 2003-10315336	A	20030403	<--	
DE 2003-10315345	A	20030403	<--	
DE 2003-10315669	A	20030404		
DE 2003-10319462	A	20030429		
WO 2003-EP5953	A	20030606		
WO 2003-EP6028	A	20030610		
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DE 2002-10225943	A	20020611	<--	
WO 2004-EP3348	W	20040330		
OS MARPAT 141:350828				
AB	Title mixts. for use as crosslinkers in the manufacture of superabsorbent hydrogels with high hydrolysis resistance and particle formation during manufacture have GFV 200-600 g/mol double bonds, with $GFV = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i MW_i / Z_i$ [$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1$, α_i = mol fraction of compound (i) in the mixture, n [number of compds. in mixture] ≥ 2 , Z_i = number of double bonds in compound (i), MW_i = mol. weight of compound (i)]. A typical hydrogel was manufactured by radical polymerization of 220 g acrylic acid, 2201 g 37.3% aqueous Na acrylate solution, and 5.1 g mixture			
IT	containing 69.3% 30:5 ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate and 30.7% Laromer TPGDA. 202532-81-8P , Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (control; mixts. of at least two (meth)acrylates having at least two double bonds for crosslinkers for manufacture of hydrogels for nonwoven fabrics)			
RN	202532-81-8 HCAPLUS			
CN	2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω - [(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	28961-43-5			
CMF	(C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6			
CCI	PMS			

PAGE 1-A

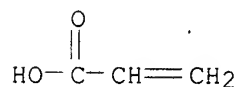


PAGE 1-B



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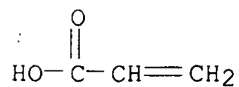
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● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 3 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:328852 HCAPLUS
DN 140:340384
TI Production and use of super-**absorbent** foams
PA BASF A.-G., Germany

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

SO Ger. Offen., 27 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10247241	A1	20040422	DE 2002-10247241	20021010 <--
	WO 2004035668	A2	20040429	WO 2003-EP11013	20031006 <--
	WO 2004035668	A3	20041014		
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	JP 2006503134	T	20060126	JP 2004-544080	20031006 <--
	AT 353673	T	20070315	AT 2003-753507	20031006 <--
	US 2006020049	A1	20060126	US 2005-530373	20050406 <--
	ZA 2005003680	A	20060726	ZA 2005-3680	20050509 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10247241	A	20021010	<--	
	WO 2003-EP11013	W	20031006		

AB The title films, with good wet-fastness, contain super-**absorbent** synthetic fibers or natural fibers (e.g., apple, orange, tomato, wheat, or oat fibers). Adding 2.69 mol triethanolamine to a stirred mixture of 4.84 mol acrylic acid, 0.54 mol 37.3% Na acrylate, and ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate 28, 15% ethoxylated fatty alc. 21.33, and H₂O 65.70 g with ice cooling at ≤16°, adding 2.4% (based on monomers) **superabsorbent** fibers (Fiberdri P 8/00 1231), pressurizing with CO₂ (12 bar), adding 26.67 g 3% aqueous 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane):2HCl, spraying the monomer foam on a glass plate with edges 3 mm high, covering with a 2nd glass plate, exposing the plate to UV light for 4 min, and drying at 70° in vacuo gave a foam with a homogeneous, open-cell foam structure, d. 0.20, and no skin formation.

IT 202532-81-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (cellular; production and use of super-**absorbent** foams)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α-hydro-ω-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

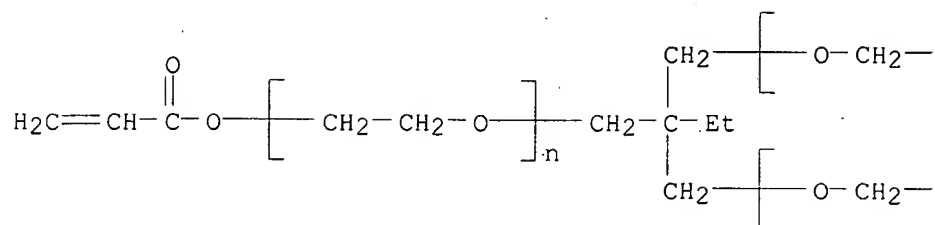
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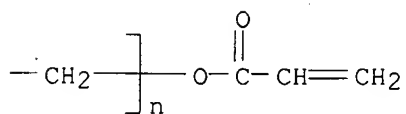
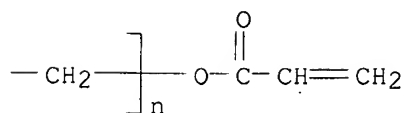
 CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n (C₂ H₄ O)_n (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₁₅ H₂₀ O₆

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



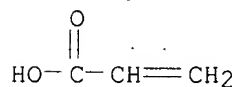
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

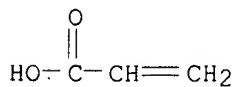


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 4 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:182734 HCAPLUS

DN 140:223366

TI Superabsorbent polymers containing clays for medical articles

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

IN Herfert, Norbert; Mitchell, Michael A.; Azad, Michael M.; Woodrum, Guy T.;
Chiang, William G.-J.
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

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PI	WO 2004018006	A1	20040304	WO 2003-EP8092	20030724 <--	
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	ES 2258741	T3	20060901	ES 2003-3792228	20030724 <--	
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PRAI	US 2002-405783P	P	20020823	<--		
	WO 2003-EP8092	W	20030724			

OS MARPAT 140:223366

AB Surface-crosslinked **superabsorbent** polymer (SAP) particles, comprising (i) about 0.001% to 5% of a surface crosslinking agent, (ii) about 12% to 35% of a clay in the vicinity of the surfaces of the SAP particles, and (iii) 0% to about 25% of an inorg. network builder are disclosed. The clay is added to SAP particles during surface crosslinking to substantially reduce the generation, and recycling, of SAP fines, and to provide SAP particles having an improved acquisition rate of fluids and an improved permeability of a fluid through the swollen SAP particles. Diaper cores and **absorbent** articles containing the surface crosslinked SAP particles also are disclosed. For example, an SAP containing 80 weight% poly(acrylic acid) (PAA), 20 weight% sodium silicate, and free of

SAP

fines was surface crosslinked in the presence of a clay. Mixts. were prepared containing water (21 g), propylene glycol (21 g), kaolin clay slurry [143 g (10%), 246 g (20%), or 429 g (30%)], and ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether [2 g (0.2%) or 3 g (0.3%)], and applied to the SAP to provide SAP particles surface crosslinked with 0.2% or 0.3% ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether and containing 10%, 20%, or 30% kaolin clay in the vicinity of the SAP particle surfaces. The resulting surface-crosslinked SAP particles exhibited about a 10% performance improvement over identical surface-crosslinked SAP particles lacking a clay for typically measured properties, such as **absorption** under load (AUL) and centrifuge retention capacity (CRC). The surface-crosslinked particles of the present invention also exhibited a substantial increase in the saline flow

conductivity (SFC), i.e., from about 20×10^7 cm³·sec/g to about 100×10^7 cm³·sec/g. Such a result is surprising for SAP particles containing 20% sodium silicate and 20% kaolin clay, for a total of 40% diluent in the SAP. The surface-treated SAP particles obtained are more economical to prepare because they contain a high percentage of diluent, while surprisingly providing improved SAP particle performance.

IT 154457-96-2P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of surface-crosslinked **superabsorbent** polymer particles containing clay for **medical** articles)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

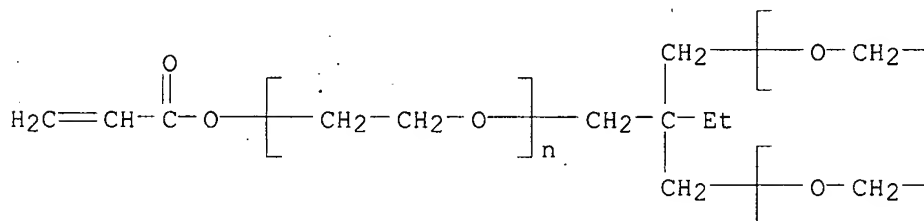
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CRN 28961-43-5

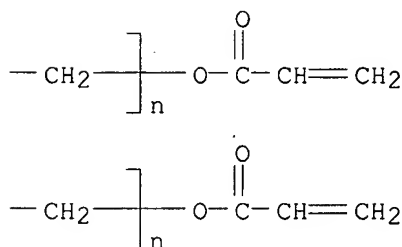
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



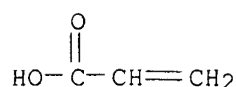
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	2001			WO 0168156 A	HCAPLUS
Camelot Superabsorbents	1996			WO 9630442 A	HCAPLUS
Hatsuda, T	1992			US 5140076 A	HCAPLUS
Messner, B	2000			US 6124391 A	HCAPLUS
Stockhausen Chem Fab Gm	2001			WO 0113965 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 5 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:182733 HCAPLUS

DN 140:223365

TI Superabsorbent polymers and method of manufacturing the same

 IN Herfert, Norbert; Azad, Michael M.; Mitchell, Michael A.; Woodrum, Guy T.;
Chiang, William G.-J.; Brown, Patricia D.; Robinson, James C.

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004018005	A1	20040304	WO 2003-EP8087	20030724 <--
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GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,				
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,				
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KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,				
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003250154	A1	20040311	AU 2003-250154	20030724 <--
BR 2003013517	A	20050614	BR 2003-13517	20030724 <--
EP 1551467	A1	20050713	EP 2003-792227	20030724 <--
EP 1551467	B1	20060308		
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CN 1678357	A	20051005	CN 2003-819999	20030724 <--
JP 2005536598	T	20051202	JP 2004-530052	20030724 <--
AT 319485	T	20060315	AT 2003-792227	20030724 <--
ES 2256794	T3	20060716	ES 2003-3792227	20030724 <--
US 2005239942	A1	20051027	US 2005-522937	20050131 <--
ZA 2005002353	A	20060531	ZA 2005-2353	20050322 <--
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WO 2003-EP8087	W	20030724		

OS MARPAT 140:223365

AB Superabsorbent polymer (SAP) particles containing a clay are disclosed. The clay is added to an SAP hydrogel prior to SAP neutralization to provide particles having improved fluid acquisition rates and an improved permeability of a fluid through the swollen SAP-clay

particles. Diaper cores and **absorbent** articles containing the SAP-clay particles also are disclosed. For example, a copolymer was prepared by reacting 1040 g of acrylic acid with 5.72 g of pentaerythritol triallyl ether, giving a solid gel that subsequently was subjected to mech. comminution. The comminuted gel (1000 g) was admixed with 8 g of a synthetic trioctahedral sheet silicate bearing the mineralogical designation saponite (SKS-20) suspended in 210.8 g of water. Next, a sufficient amount of 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution to provide a 73 mol% neutralized poly(acrylic acid) was added. The resulting neutralized **hydrogel**-clay particles were dried, then ground and sieved. Twenty grams of the SAP-clay particles were sprayed with a homogeneous solution containing 0.5 g 1,2-propanediol, 0.5 g water, 0.02 g ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether (EGDGE), and 0.015 of aluminum sulfate, and heated at 140° to surface crosslink the SAP-clay particles.

IT 154457-96-2P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of surface-crosslinked **superabsorbent** polymer particles containing clays for **medical** articles)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

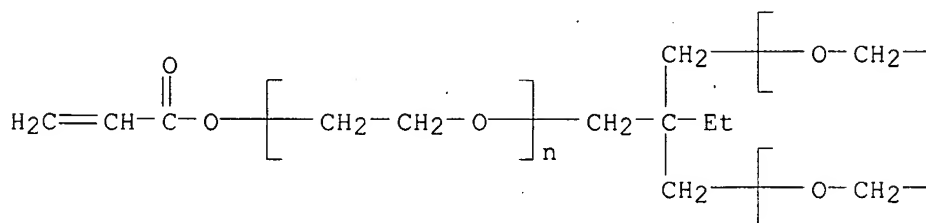
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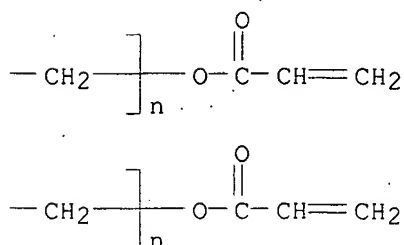
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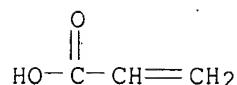
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PAGE 1-B



CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Alberta Res Council Inc	2000			WO 0073596 A	HCAPLUS
Amcol International Cor	1998			WO 9852979 A	HCAPLUS
Dupre, J	1982			US 4351754 A	HCAPLUS
Paragon Trade Brands In	2001			WO 0132117 A	HCAPLUS
Polak, B	1985			US 4535098 A	HCAPLUS
Procter & Gamble	1991			WO 9112031 A	HCAPLUS
Woodrum, G	1990			US 4914066 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 6 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:60351 HCAPLUS

DN 140:112227

TI Water-absorbing, foam-type polymer structures

IN Hintz, Sandra; Brueggemann, Helmut

PA Stockhausen GmbH & Co. KG, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004006971	A2	20040122	WO 2003-EP7425	20030709 <--
	WO 2004006971	A3	20041028		
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	DE 10231356	A1	20040205	DE 2002-10231356	20020711 <--
	DE 10231356	B4	20070215		
	AU 2003250925	A1	20040202	AU 2003-250925	20030709 <--
	BR 2003012355	A	20050405	BR 2003-12355	20030709 <--
	EP 1521601	A2	20050413	EP 2003-763772	20030709 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
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	US 2005176834	A1	20050811	US 2005-520697	20050405 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10231356	A	20020711	<--	
	WO 2003-EP7425	W	20030709		

AB According to the invention, an aqueous composition (A) is foamed, said composition containing: (A1) water; (A2) at least one polymer which is based on at least ($\alpha 1$) between 55 and 100 weight% of a polymerized, monoethylenically unsatd. monomer containing acid groups, or the salt thereof, and ($\alpha 2$) between 0 and 45 weight% of a polymerized, monoethylenically unsatd. monomer which can be copolymd. with ($\alpha 1$), the sum of the weight quantities ($\alpha 1$) and ($\alpha 2$) amounting to 100 weight% and at least 31.5 weight% of the monomers, in relation to the total weight of the monomers ($\alpha 1$) and ($\alpha 2$), being acrylic acid or salts of the acrylic acid; (A3) at least one crosslinking agent; (A4) at least one blowing agent; (A5) at least one surfactant; and (A6) optionally other auxiliary agents. The foamed, aqueous composition is then heated at a temperature between 50 and 300°C, in such a way that the polymers (A2) are at least partially crosslinked and the water content (A1) is regulated to a maximum of 15 weight%, in relation to the total weight of the existing, foamed polymer structure. These foams exhibit high softness and flexibility. Composites are manufactured by coating the compns. on substrates, foaming, and crosslinking.

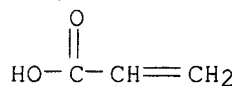
IT 80847-45-6P, Acrylic acid-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane copolymer 646512-29-0P, Acrylic acid-pentaerythritol-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (soft water-**absorbing** crosslinked acrylic polymer foams)

RN 80847-45-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

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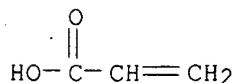
CRN 7446-81-3
 CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

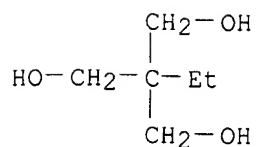
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CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 77-99-6
 CMF C6 H14 O3



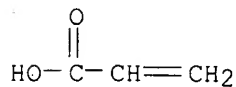
RN 646512-29-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

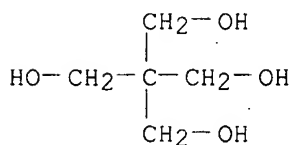


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CRN 115-77-5

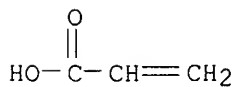
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CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 7 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

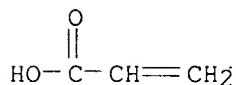
AN 2004:31041 HCAPLUS

DN 141:244309

TI Design and preparation of the complex **superabsorbent** resin

AU Deng, Xinhua; Sun, Yuan; Wang, Shengli; Chen, Lin

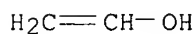
CS School of Material Science and Chemical Engineering, Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin, 300160, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Jingxi Shiyong Huagong (2003), (3), 33-36
 CODEN: JSHIBF; ISSN: 1003-9384
 PB Jingxi Shiyong Huagong Bianjibu
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 AB A complex IPN **superabsorbent** resin was prepared by heating acrylic acid (partially neutralized with aqueous NaOH solution), starch, and polyvinyl alc. in the presence of K₂S₂O₈. The optimal preparation conditions and **absorbency** of the resin were investigated.
 IT 749253-20-1, Acrylic acid-sodium acrylate-vinyl alcohol graft copolymer
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of complex IPN **superabsorbent** resins)
 RN 749253-20-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol and sodium 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 7446-81-3
 CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

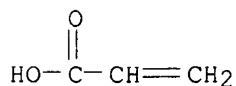
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CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 8 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:20724 HCAPLUS

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

DN 140:94874
TI Production of iron ion-containing water-**absorbent** polymers with
low residual monomer content
IN Burgert, Josef H.
PA Dow Global Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
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	EP 1519966	A1	20050406	EP 2003-738940	20030519 <--	
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	US 2005154146	A1	20050714	US 2004-517572	20041209 <--	
PRAI	US 2002-392706P	P	20020626	<--		
	WO 2003-US15940	W	20030519			

AB A process for production of a water-**absorbent** polymer comprises the steps of (I) polymerizing a mixture of (a) one or more ethylenically unsatd. carboxyl-containing monomers, (b) one or more crosslinking agents, (c) optionally, one or more comonomers copolymerizable with the carboxyl-containing monomer, (d) a polymerization medium, and (e) a chlorine-
or
bromine-containing oxidation agent to form a crosslinked **hydrogel**, (II) comminuting the **hydrogel** to particles, and (III) drying the **hydrogel** at temperature > 105°, Fe²⁺ ions or Fe³⁺ ions or their mixts. being added to the **hydrogel** prior to, during or after the comminution step but prior to the substantial drying of the **hydrogel**. The method provides crosslinked water-**absorbent** polymers with low residual monomer content. Thus, a dried **hydrogel** of acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer produced by aqueous redox polymerization in the presence of FeSO₄·7H₂O (iron ion content of 10 ppm) contained 381 ppm of the residual monomers compared to 714 ppm for a **hydrogel** produced in the absence of iron ions.

IT **202532-81-8P**, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer **642453-30-3P**, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-polyethylene glycol-sodium acrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of iron ion-containing water-**absorbent** polymers with low residual monomer content)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -
 [(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with
 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA
 INDEX NAME)

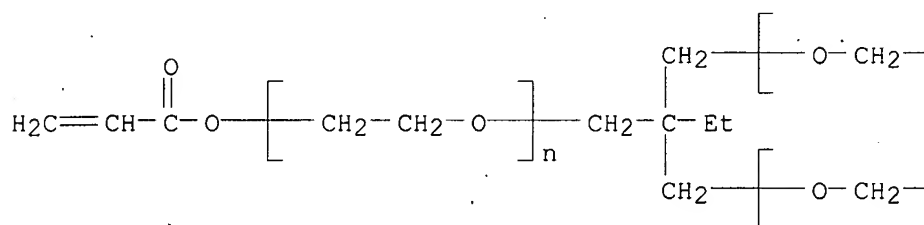
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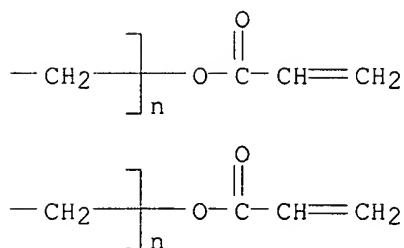
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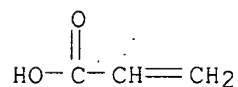
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CRN 7446-81-3

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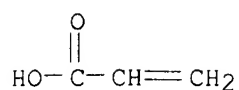


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RN 642453-30-3 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

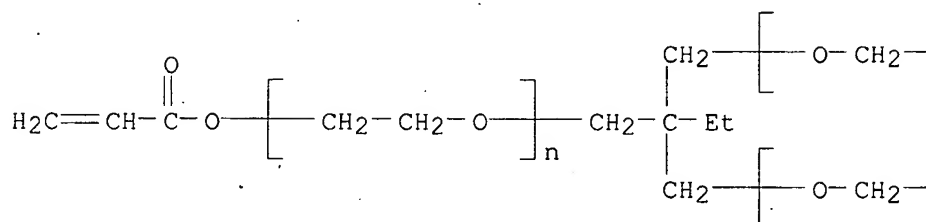
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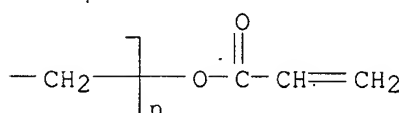
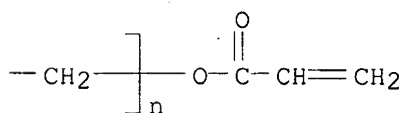
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CCI PMS

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PAGE 1-B

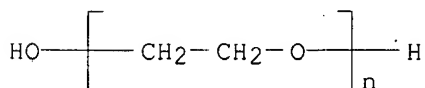


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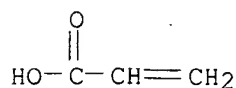
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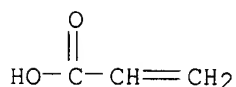
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Burgert, J	1997			US 5629377 A	HCAPLUS
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L314 ANSWER 9 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991565 HCAPLUS

DN 140:43143

TI Acrylic esters of alkoxyolated trimethylolpropane useful in production of
hydrogels

IN Popp, Andreas; Daniel, Thomas; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek, Thomas; Funk,
Ruediger; Schwalm, Reinhold; Weismantel, Matthias; Riegel, Ulrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

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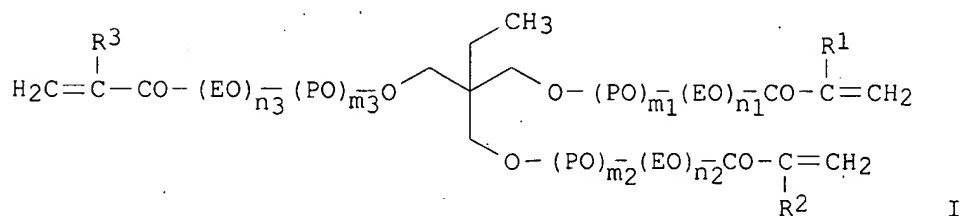
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WO 2004-EP3348	W	20040330		

GI



AB Acrylic and/or methacrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane have the general formula (I), where EO is -OCH₂CH₂-, PO independently represents -OCH₂CH(CH₃)- or -OCH(CH₃)CH₂-; n₁, n₂, n₃ are independently 4, 5 or 6; the total of n₁, n₂ and n₃ equals to 14, 15 or 16; m₁, m₂, m₃ are independently 1, 2 or 3; the total of m₁, m₂ and m₃ equals to 4, 5 or 6;

and R1, R2 and R3 are independently H or CH3. The esters can be used as crosslinking agents in production of **hydrogels**, or as components in cement additive compns. or in production of polymer dispersions and lacquers. Thus, an alkoxyated trimethylolpropane was produced by reacting trimethylolpropane (77) in water in the presence of KOH (0.5) with propylene oxide (167) at 120-130°, followed by adding and reacting with ethylene oxide (379 g) at 145-155°. The alkoxyated trimethylolpropane (887) was mixed with acrylic acid (216) and esterified in the presence of H2SO4 (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors. The obtained alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in radical polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

IT 202532-81-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of **hydrogels**)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

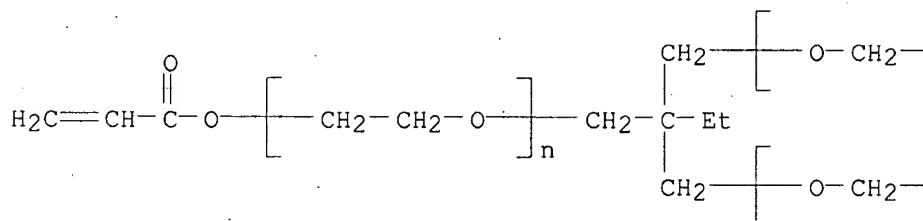
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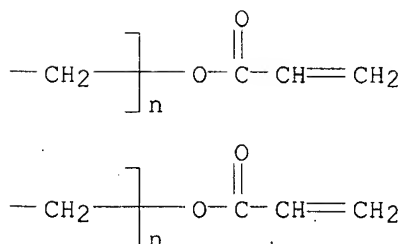
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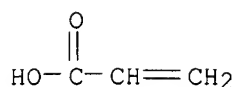
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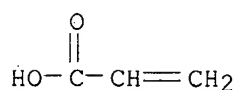
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CRN 79-10-7
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Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Christensen, S	2001			WO 0145758 A	HCAPLUS
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L314 ANSWER 10 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991563 HCAPLUS

DN 140:28395

TI Acrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane useful in production of
hydrogels

IN Popp, Andreas; Daniel, Thomas; Schroeder, Juergen; Jaworek, Thomas; Funk,
Ruediger; Schwalm, Reinhold; Weismantel, Matthias; Riegel, Ulrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 7

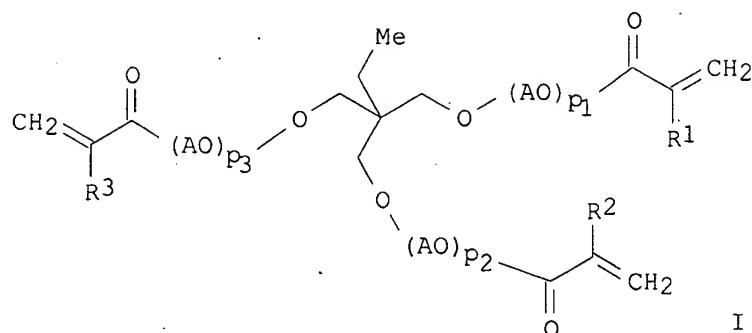
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GI



AB Acrylic and/or methacrylic esters of alkoxyated trimethylolpropane have the general formula (I), where each AO independently represents EO, PO or BO, EO being $-OCH_2CH_2-$, PO being $-OCH_2CH(CH_3)-$ or $-OCH(CH_3)CH_2-$, BO being $-OCH_2CH(CH_2CH_3)-$ or $-OCH(CH_2CH_3)CH_2-$; the total of p_1 , p_2 and p_3 equals to an integer from 28 to 75; and R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are independently H or CH_3 . The esters can be used as crosslinking agents in production of **hydrogels**, or as components in cement additive compns. or in production of polymer dispersions and lacquers. Thus, an alkoxyated trimethylolpropane was produced by reacting trimethylolpropane (77) in water in the presence of KOH (0.5) with ethylene oxide (759) at $145-155^\circ$, followed by adding and reacting with propylene oxide (167 g) at $120-130^\circ$. The alkoxyated trimethylolpropane (1,427) was mixed with acrylic acid (216) and esterified in the presence of H_2SO_4 (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors. The obtained alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in radical polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

IT 202532-81-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic esters of alkoxyolated trimethylolpropane useful in production of hydrogels)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

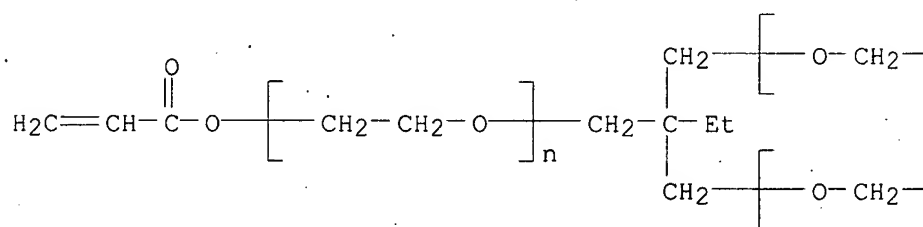
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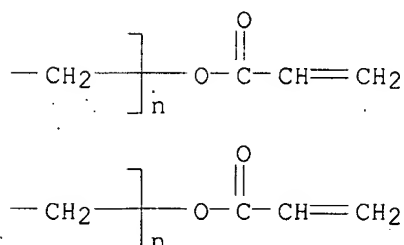
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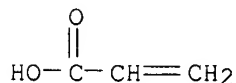
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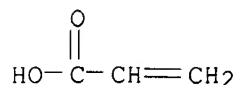
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CM 3

 CRN 79-10-7
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Basf Ag	1988			EP 0264841 A	HCAPLUS
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Hartmann, H	1997			US 5661220 A	HCAPLUS
Kushi, K	1994			US 5356754 A	HCAPLUS
Matsushita Electric Ind	1997			EP 0777287 A	HCAPLUS
Ritter, W	1997			US 5648518 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 11 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:991562 HCAPLUS

DN 140:43131

 TI Production of crosslinked **hydrogels** using esters of polyalcohols
 and unsaturated carboxylic acids

 IN Jaworek, Thomas; Daniel, Thomas; Wolf, Lothar; Koeniger, Rainer; Schwalm,
 Reinhold; Hartmann, Gabriele; Wickel, Stefan

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 7

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JP 2005533875	T	20051110	JP 2004-511365	20030606 <--
US 2005176910	A1	20050811	US 2004-514569	20041201 <--
US 7250481	B2	20070731		

MX 2004PA12091	A	20050419	MX 2004-PA12091	20041203 <--
ZA 2005000188	A	20060726	ZA 2005-188	20050110 <--
PRAI DE 2002-10225943	A	20020611	<--	
WO 2003-EP5940	W	20030606		

OS MARPAT 140:43131

AB A crosslinked **hydrogel** is produced by a process comprising the steps of (a) reacting a polyalc. A with at least one ethylenically unsatd. carboxylic acid B in the presence of an esterification catalyst C, at least one polymerization inhibitor D and, optionally, a solvent E forming an azeotrope with water under conditions of synthesis of an ester F, (b) optionally, removing at least a part of water from the reaction mixture during and/or after the step (a), (c) optionally, neutralizing the reaction mixture, (d) removing the optional azeotrope-forming solvent by distillation, (e) stripping the reaction mixture with an inert gas, (f)

polymerizing

the reaction mixture with optional monoethylenically unsatd. compds. N and at least one other hydrophilic monomer M in the presence of a radical initiator K and, optionally, a graftable substrate L, (g) optionally, crosslinking the polymerized mixture, (h) drying the polymer, and (i) optionally, grinding and/or sieving the polymer. Thus, ethoxylated trimethylolpropane (Polyol TP 70) (681) was mixed with acrylic acid (414) and esterified in methylcyclohexane (365) in the presence of H₂SO₄ (5 parts) and polymerization inhibitors with distilling off 102 parts of water

formed

during the reaction. The ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate was used as a crosslinking agent in polymerization with acrylic acid and sodium acrylate.

IT **28961-43-5P**, Ethoxylated trimethylolpropane, triacrylate

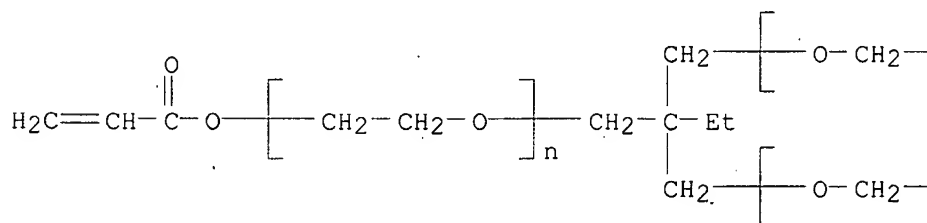
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(esters of polyalcs. and unsatd. carboxylic acids used in production of crosslinked **hydrogels**)

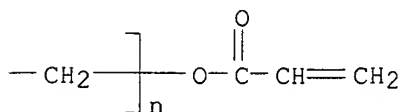
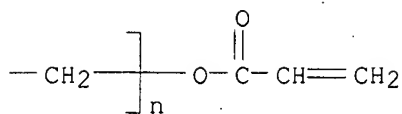
RN 28961-43-5 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

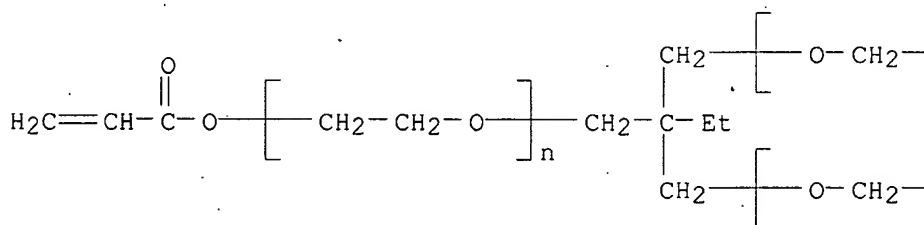


PAGE 1-B

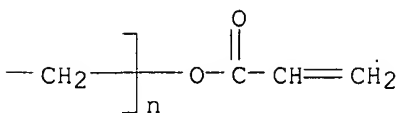
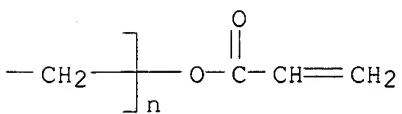


IT 202532-81-8P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (production of crosslinked **hydrogels** using esters of polyalcs. and unsatd. carboxylic acids)
 RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 28961-43-5
 CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6
 CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



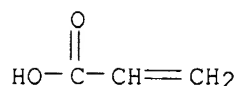
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CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

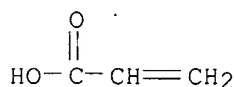


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	1998			EP 0874014 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Beck, E	1998			US 5821383 A	HCAPLUS
Dow Chemical Co	1993			WO 9321237 A	HCAPLUS
Dow Chemical Co	2001			WO 0141818 A	HCAPLUS
Hoechst Celanese Corp	1989			EP 0331845 A	HCAPLUS
Ritter, W	1994			US 5350877 A	HCAPLUS
Speitkamp, L	1993			US 5198574 A	HCAPLUS
Stockhausen Chem Fab Gm	1998			WO 9847951 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 12 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:653195 HCAPLUS

DN 139:198233

 TI Water-absorbent, foam hydrogels with improved
wet-strength, procedures for their production and its use

IN Champ, Samantha

PA BASF AG, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10205443	A1	20030821	DE 2002-10205443	20020208 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10205443		20020208 <--		

AB Water-absorbent, foam hydrogels are available by (I)
foaming of a polymerizable of aqueous mixture containing (A) acid-containing
monoethylenically unsatd. monomers, which are neutralized to at least 50
mol%, (B) optionally, other monoethylenically unsatd. monomers, (C)
acrylic acid- and/or methacrylic acid-esterified addition products from 6 to

24 mol ethylene oxide and 1 mol trimethylolpropane as crosslinking agent, (D) initiators, (E) at least a surfactant, (F) optionally, at least one release agent, and (G) optionally, thickeners, foam stabilizers, polymerization controllers, fibers, fillers and/or cell nucleating agents, whereby the foaming is done with radical-inert a gas under a pressure from 2 to 200 bar dissolved in the polymerizable aqueous mixture and subsequently on releasing

to atmospheric pressure and (II) polymerizing the foamed mixture while adjusting the water content to 1-60%.

IT 202532-81-8P, Acrylic acid;ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate;sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(water-absorbent acrylic foam hydrogels with improved wet-strength)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA INDEX NAME)

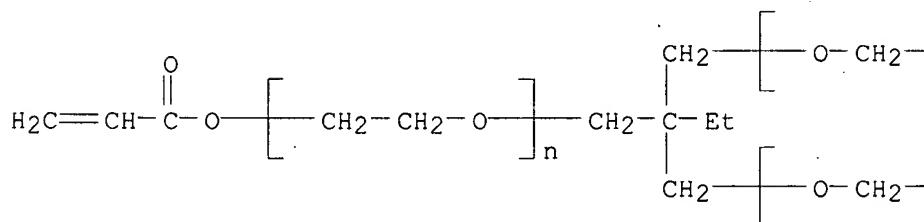
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CRN 28961-43-5

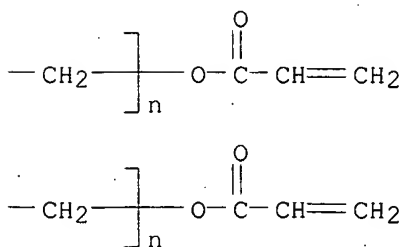
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



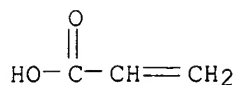
PAGE 1-B



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CRN 7446-81-3

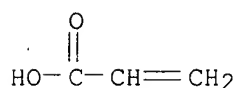
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 13 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:633388 HCAPLUS

DN 139:181105

TI **Absorptive** material, method for producing the same, and **absorptive** article using the same

IN Nagasuna, Kinya; Imura, Motohiro; Kadonaga, Kenji; Inoue, Hiroki; Sasabe, Masazumi; Minami, Kenji

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003065958	A1	20030814	WO 2003-JP584	20030123 <--
	W: CN, KR, PL				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	CN 1498097	A	20040519	CN 2003-800119	20030123 <--
	EP 1473010	A1	20041103	EP 2003-703028	20030123 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU				
	US 2003181115	A1	20030925	US 2003-352061	20030128 <--
	JP 2003290290	A	20031014	JP 2003-19348	20030128 <--
PRAI	JP 2002-26383	A	20020204	<--	
	WO 2003-JP584	W	20030123	<--	

AB The present invention relates to (i) an **absorptive** material having a substrate and, fixed thereto by a hot-melt adhesive, a water-**absorbing** resin layer containing a water-**absorbing** resin as an essential component, characterized in that it is a laminate comprising the three layers of a layer of the substrate, the water-**absorbing** resin layer and a layer of the hot-melt adhesive, and it exhibits an average clearance percentage in the range of 30-70% and an average clearance radius of 100-300 μm when it is swelled to saturation under no load, (ii) a method for producing the **absorptive** material, and (iii) an **absorptive** article using the same. The **absorptive** material has a fixed **absorbing** resin as described above and also

is reduced in the restriction on swelling caused by the fixation, and thus, it has excellent **absorption** characteristics and can be suitably used for an **absorptive** article which is thin and increased with respect to the amount of a water-**absorbing** resin used therein. Thus, 5500 parts 38% aqueous sodium acrylate (neutralization degree 71 mol%) and 8.1 parts polyethylene glycol diacrylate were polymerized and surface crosslinked with butanediol and propylene glycol to give a water **absorbing** polymer, which was dispersed onto a styrene-butadiene-styrene type copolymer hot melt adhesive (Hibon 9612)-coated paper, the hot-melt adhesive was dispersed on the **absorbing** polymer to give an **absorbing** material, which was integrated with a releasable material and polyester nonwoven fabric to give a model **absorbing** article.

IT 170368-24-8P, Acrylic acid-ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-glycerin-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of **absorptive** materials having fixed **absorbing** resins within substrates)

RN 170368-24-8 HCAPLUS

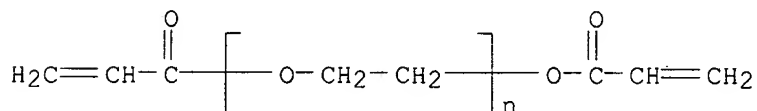
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3

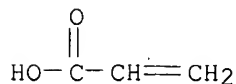
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

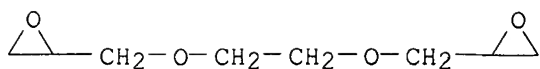


● Na

CM 3

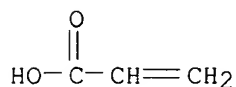
CRN 2224-15-9

CMF C8 H14 O4



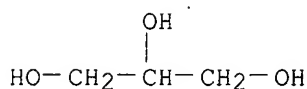
CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Toyo Eizai Corp	2000			JP 2000238161 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 14 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:511186 HCAPLUS

DN 139:86301

TI Absorbent articles containing superabsorbent polymer particles for hygiene products

IN Whitmore, Darryl L.; Engelhardt, Friedrich

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2003053487	A1	20030703	WO 2002-EP11516	20021015 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,				

FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002349359 A1 20030709 AU 2002-349359 20021015 <--
US 2003135172 A1 20030717 US 2002-300082 20021120 <--
PRAI US 2001-341254P P 20011220 <--
WQ 2002-EP11516 W 20021015 <--

AB The invention relates to the use of a layer obtainable by a process comprising (A) forming a sprayable blend comprising one or more **superabsorbent** forming monomers **superabsorbent** polymer particles water, and one or more initiators, (B) applying the sprayable blend on a fibrous web; and (C) subjecting the fibrous web to conditions under which the **superabsorbent** forming monomer with polymerize, as a storage layer for aqueous fluids. Thus an **absorbent** core structure, useful for manufacturing of adult incontinence garments and baby diapers, was prepared from an acquisition pad and a storage pad. The acquisition pad was prepared by coating a polyester nonwoven with a composition containing sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR 9035 copolymer, crosslinked **superabsorbent** polyacrylic acid particles, Irgacure 2959, ammonium persulfate, and 2,2'-Azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane]dihydrochloride. The storage pad was prepared by coating a polyester nonwoven with a composition containing sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR 344 copolymer, crosslinked **superabsorbent** polyacrylic acid particles, Darocur 1173, ammonium persulfate, and 2,2'-Azobis[2-(2-imidazolin-2-yl)propane]dihydrochloride.

IT 482593-21-5, Sodium acrylate-Sartomer SR 9035 copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acquisition layer-containing; production of **absorbent** articles containing **superabsorbent** polymer particles for personal care products)

RN 482593-21-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

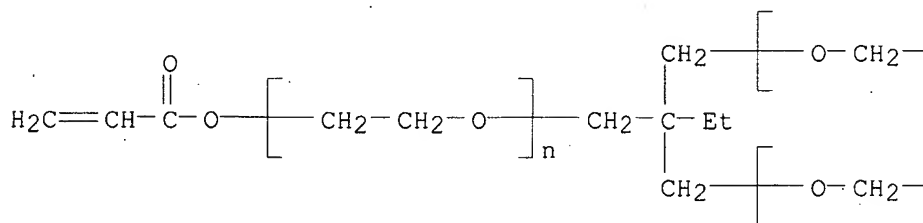
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CRN 28961-43-5

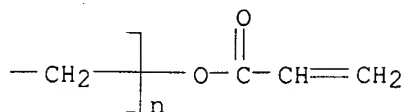
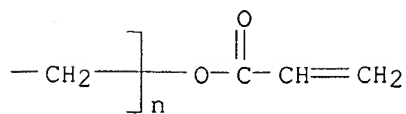
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



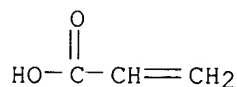
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Basf Ag	2002			WO 02094328 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Ag	2002			WO 02094329 A	HCAPLUS
Basf Corp	2001			WO 0156625 A	HCAPLUS
Mitsubishi Petrochemica	1988			EP 0290814 A	HCAPLUS
Moore, D	1993			US 5217445 A	
Procter & Gamble	1992			WO 9211830 A	
Trinh, T	1998			WO 9826808 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 15 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:221729 HCAPLUS

DN 138:238865

 TI Continuous polymerization process for manufacture of
superabsorbent polymers

IN Gartner, Herbert A.; Nuyken, Katrin; O'Connor, Deno F.

PA Dow Global Technologies Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003022896	A1	20030320	WO 2002-US27361	20020826 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,				
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,				
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT,				

RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 US, UZ, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
 CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
 PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
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AU 2002323444 A1 20030324 AU 2002-323444 20020826 <--
 EP 1427762 A1 20040616 EP 2002-757425 20020826 <--
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 BR 2002012696 A 20041019 BR 2002-12696 20020826 <--
 CN 1555386 A 20041215 CN 2002-817950 20020826 <--
 JP 2005502745 T 20050127 JP 2003-526967 20020826 <--
 TW 272284 B 20070201 TW 2002-91120782 20020911 <--
 US 2005051925 A1 20050310 US 2004-486777 20040927 <--
 US 6987151 B2 20060117
 PRAI US 2001-318816P P 20010912 <--
 WO 2002-US27361 W 20020826 <--

AB Process for producing water-insol., water-swellaable polymers comprises
 subjecting monomers and initiator to polymerization conditions in a reactor
 system having ≥ 3 zones, wherein the first zone is an initiation
 zone; the second zone is a gel-phase zone; and the third zone is a
 granulation zone. The monomers comprise 25-50% partially neutralized
 acrylic acid having a neutralization degree of 50-80 mol%.

IT 202532-81-8P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane
 triacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (continuous polymerization process for manufacture of **superabsorbent**
 polymers)

RN 202532-81-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt (1:1), polymer with α -hydro- ω -
 [(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with
 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic acid (CA
 INDEX NAME)

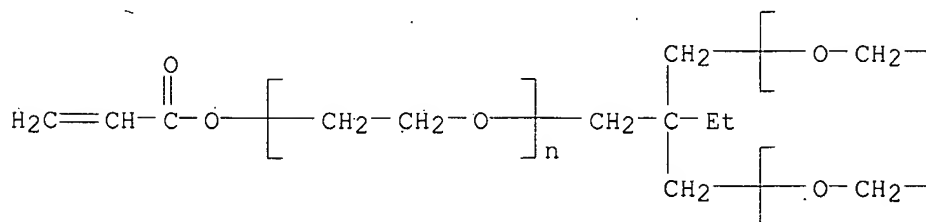
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CRN 28961-43-5

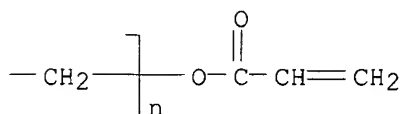
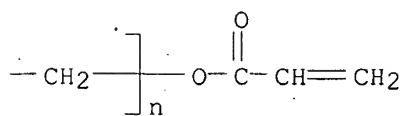
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CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



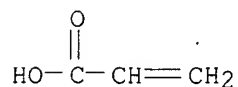
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

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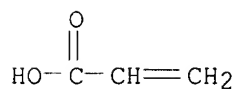


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Bayer Ag	1997			EP 0783005 A	HCAPLUS
Ito, K	1995			US 5439993 A	HCAPLUS
Tsubakimoto, T	1986			US 4625001 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 16 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:42321 HCAPLUS

DN 138:74438

 TI Water **absorbing** resin powders useful as **medical**
materials and production method thereof

 IN Kajikawa, Katsuhiko; Nishioka, Toru; Fujimaru, Hiroshima; Ishizaki,
Kunihiko

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003004550	A1	20030116	WO 2002-JP6793	20020704 <--
	W: CN				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
	US 2003087983	A1	20030508	US 2002-187959	20020703 <--
	US 6716894	B2	20040406		
	EP 1422257	A1	20040526	EP 2002-745828	20020704 <--
	EP 1422257	B1	20060405		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	JP 2003137922	A	20030514	JP 2002-197855	20020705 <--
	JP 3993797	B2	20071017		
PRAI	JP 2001-206548	A	20010706	<--	
	WO 2002-JP6793	W	20020704	<--	

AB The present invention relates to a process for producing a water **absorbing** resin powder of a cross-linked structure which has a mass average particle diameter of 300 to 600 μm and contains fine particles having a particle diameter of 150 μm or less in an amount of less than 10%, which involves the steps of polymerizing an unsatd. monomer and of drying the resulting water-containing cross-linked polymer in a gel form, characterized in that it further comprises a step of irradiation of magnetic line of force wherein the water **absorbing** resin powder is allowed to pass through a magnetic field having a magnetic flux d. of 0.05 Wb/m² or more after the drying step. A water **absorbing** resin powder produced by the above process is free of a fine metallic foreign substance, and thus is suppressed in its deterioration. Thus, a water **absorbing** resin powder was prepared from acrylic acid partial sodium salt containing trimethylolpropane and surface-crosslinker of glycerol.

IT 80847-45-6P, Acrylic acid-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surface-crosslinked; preparation of water **absorbing** resin powders)

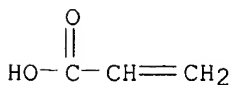
RN 80847-45-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

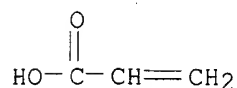
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

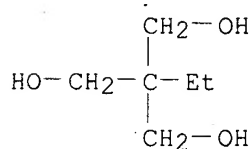
CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 77-99-6
CMF C6 H14 O3



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Ikegai Iron Works Ltd	1986			JP 61-5914 A	
Japan Society For The P	2001			JP 2001253962 A	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chemical Industri	1998			JP 10-204184 A	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chemical Industri	1998			EP 844270 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 17 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:22929 HCAPLUS

DN 138:90651

TI Manufacture of swellable acidic **hydrogels** for hygiene articles
with improved odor control

IN Funk, Ruediger; Herfert, Norbert; Wanior, Mariola; Stueven, Uwe; Beck,
Martin

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

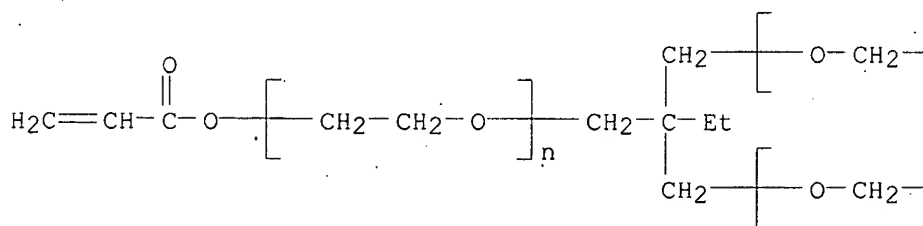
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

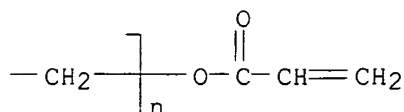
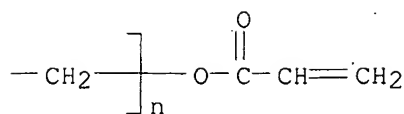
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003002623	A1	20030109	WO 2002-EP6877	20020621 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002316992	A1	20030303	AU 2002-316992	20020621 <--
EP 1425320	A1	20040609	EP 2002-745400	20020621 <--

EP 1425320 B1 20060920
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 JP 2004530777 T 20041007 JP 2003-509002 20020621 <--
 AT 340199 T 20061015 AT 2002-745400 20020621 <--
 ES 2271287 T3 20070416 ES 2002-2745400 20020621 <--
 US 2004180189 A1 20040916 US 2003-480980 20031215 <--
 US 2005234413 A1 20051020 US 2005-145653 20050606 <--
 US 2007149716 A1 20070628 US 2007-706906 20070213 <--
 PRAI DE 2001-10130671 A 20010628 <--
 DE 2001-10142138 A 20010830 <--
 DE 2001-10147713 A 20010927 <--
 WO 2002-EP6877 W 20020621 <--
 US 2003-480980 A3 20031215
 US 2005-145653 B1 20050606
 AB The title **hydrogels** comprise acrylic acid copolymers with pH
 ≤5.7 and neutralization degree ≤60 mol.%, preferably 20-30
 mol.%. For example, kneading aqueous solution containing acrylic acid, NaOH
 and
 polyethylene glycol diacrylate (Sartomer 344) with aqueous solution of Na₂S₂S₈
 and ascorbic acid at 75° under N gave copolymer gel particles which
 were sprayed with dispersion of ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether in aqueous
 1,2-propanediol containing Al₂(SO₄)₃ to give a surface-crosslinked
hydrogel having pH 4.47, saline flow conductivity 13.8 + 10⁻⁷
 cm³s/g, centrifuge retention capacity 20.7 g/g, **absorbency** under
 load (0.7 psi) 18.1 g/g, N content (from NH₃) 1.8 mg/L and Nessler value
 20%.
 IT **28961-43-5DP**, Polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether
 triacrylate, sodium salts
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (surface-crosslinked particles; manufacture of swellable acidic
hydrogels for hygiene articles with improved odor control)
 RN **28961-43-5** HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-
 , ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Brandt, K	1988			US 32649 E	
Chem Fabrik Stockhausen	1997			DE 19529348 A	HCAPLUS
The Dow Chemical Co	1989			EP 0312952 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 18 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:22925 HCAPLUS

DN 138:73703

 TI Water-**absorbent** carboxyl-containing polymers with low monomer content

IN Kim, Young-Sam

PA Dow Global Technologies Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003002618	A1	20030109	WO 2002-US20573	20020626 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002326321	A1	20030303	AU 2002-326321	20020626 <--
	BR 2002010232	A	20040406	BR 2002-10232	20020626 <--
	EP 1404724	A1	20040407	EP 2002-761022	20020626 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	CN 1520428	A	20040811	CN 2002-812682	20020626 <--
	JP 2004531631	T	20041014	JP 2003-508997	20020626 <--
	US 2004138362	A1	20040715	US 2004-469664	20040223 <--
PRAI	US 2001-302330P	P	20010629	<--	
	WO 2002-US20573	W	20020626	<--	

AB A water **absorbent** polymer with reduced residual monomer content is prepared using Ag ions and/or colloidal Ag. A process for the preparation comprises: (A) polymerizing a mixture of (a) ≥ 1 ethylenically unsatd. carboxyl-containing monomers (acrylic acid), (b) ≥ 1 crosslinking agents (polyacrylate), (c) optionally ≥ 1 comonomers, and (d) a

polymerization medium to form a crosslinked **hydrogel**, (B) comminuting the **hydrogel** to create particles and (C) drying the **hydrogel**; wherein Ag ions or colloidal Ag are added in at least one of the following steps: (i) to the polymerization mixture prior to or during

step (A), or (ii) to the **hydrogel** prior to, during or after the comminution step (B) but prior to substantial drying of the **hydrogel** in step (C).

IT 154457-96-2P, Acrylic acid-ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (water-absorbent carboxyl-containing polymers with low monomer content).

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

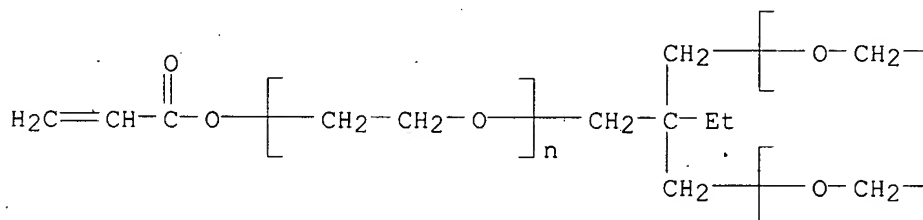
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CRN 28961-43-5

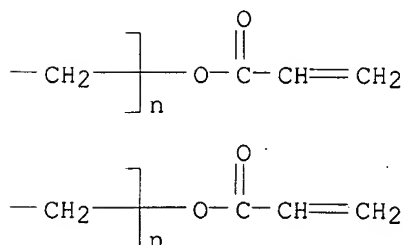
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



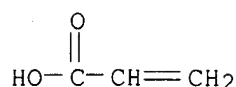
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Burgert, J	1997			US 5629377 A	HCAPLUS
Fujiura, Y	1995			US 5453323 A	HCAPLUS
Nalco Chemical Co	1992			EP 0505163 A	HCAPLUS
Ronald, M	1999			WO 9914248 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 19 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2003:22725 HCAPLUS

DN 138:90699

 TI **Superabsorbent** carboxyl-containing polymers containing silver
with odor control properties and method for preparation

IN Kim, Young-Sam

PA Dow Global Technologies Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003002164	A2	20030109	WO 2002-US20874	20020626 <--
	WO 2003002164	A3	20030417		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002322368	A1	20030303	AU 2002-322368	20020626 <--
	EP 1404385	A2	20040407	EP 2002-756355	20020626 <--
	EP 1404385	B1	20070117		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2002011309	A	20040928	BR 2002-11309	20020626 <--
	CN 1547488	A	20041117	CN 2002-816703	20020626 <--
	JP 2004534581	T	20041118	JP 2003-508402	20020626 <--
	US 2007060691	A1	20070315	US 2004-480328	20040913 <--
PRAI	US 2001-302329P	P	20010629	<--	
	WO 2002-US20874	W	20020626	<--	

 AB A water-**absorbent**, water-insol. polymer comprises silver cations that are neither ion exchanged in a zeolite nor bonded in a water-insol. inorg. phosphate.

 IT **482593-21-5P**

 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (**superabsorbent** carboxyl-containing polymers containing silver with odor control properties and method for preparation)

RN 482593-21-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

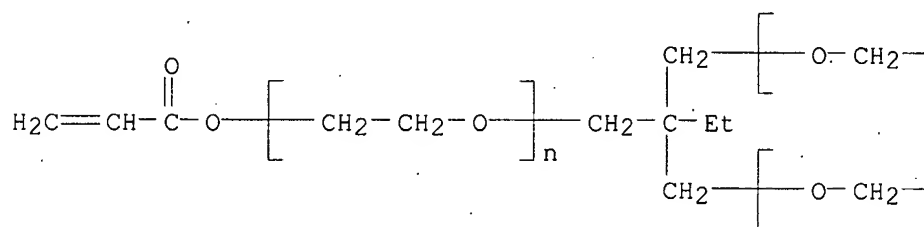
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CRN 28961-43-5

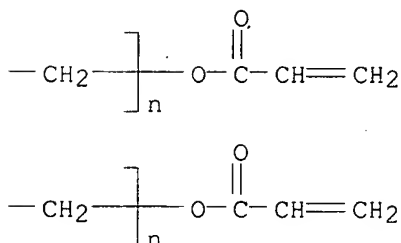
CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



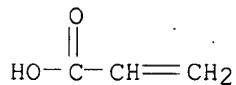
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

L314 ANSWER 20 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:707249 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:233380
 TI Manufacture of water-**absorbent** crosslinked (meth)acrylate resins
 with high water **absorption** rate
 IN Kubota, Kozo; Nomura, Koji; Yamamoto, Hiroshi; Miho, Akira

FAN.CNT 1

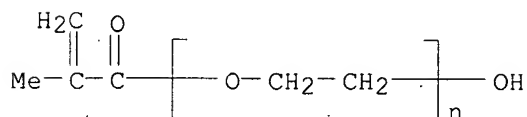
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002265528	A	20020918	JP 2001-71577	20010314 <--
JP 2001-71577		20010314	<--	

AB Water-**absorbent** resins are manufactured by polymerization of 100 parts (meth)acrylic acid (salts) with 0.1-30 parts polyoxyethylene mono(meth)acrylate in the presence of crosslinking agents. Thus, Na acrylate 223, acrylic acid 58, trimethylolpropane triacrylate 0.28, and Light Acrylate MTG-A (methoxypolyethylene glycol acrylate) 2.8 parts were polymerized in H₂O in the presence of 2,2-dimethoxy-1,2-diphenylethan-1-one and Na₂CO₃ under UV irradiation and the resulting polymer **hydrogel** was dried and pulverized to give a resin showing water **absorption** capacity 43 g/g and water **absorption** rate 25 s (measured as time until water surface becomes even, after placing 2.0 g resin in 50 mL aqueous solution containing 0.9% NaCl).

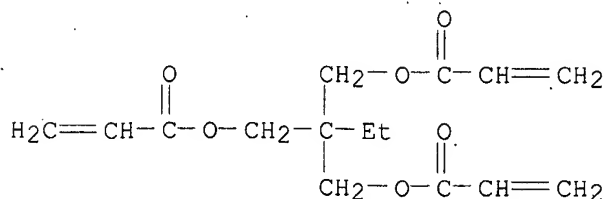
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of crosslinked (meth)acrylate-polyoxyethylene
mono(meth)acrylate polymers with high water **absorption** rate)

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CCI PMS

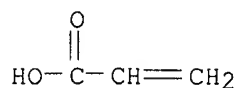


CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 3

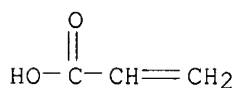
CRN 7446-81-3
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 21 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:693137 HCAPLUS

DN 137:202425

TI Self-**absorbing** gas-barrier thermoformable sheet and receptacle
for food packaging

IN Longo, Eugenio

PA Cryovac, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT **Patent**

LA English .

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1238795	A1	20020911	EP 2001-105254	20010305 <--
	EP 1238795	B1	20050126		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	AT 287794	T	20050215	AT 2001-105254	20010305 <--
	ES 2237502	T3	20050801	ES 2001-1105254	20010305 <--
	AU 2002252314	A1	20020919	AU 2002-252314	20020305 <--
PRAI	EP 2001-105254	A	20010305	<--	
	WO 2002-US7566	W	20020305	<--	

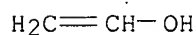
AB A thermoformable laminate of a structural support layer (1), a core gas-barrier layer (2), a core liquid **absorbing** layer (3), and a surface, heat-sealable layer (4), has the gas-barrier layer is positioned between the structural support layer and the core **absorbing** layer, and the core **absorbing** layer is positioned between the core gas-barrier layer and the surface heat-sealable layer in the order described (no data). The laminate can be shaped into a self-**absorbing** gas-barrier receptacle for food packaging and employed

in the production of e.g. modified atmospheric packages of food products where the fluids generated by the products are **absorbed** by the receptacle without using a sep. **absorbing** pad.

IT 26299-60-5, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol copolymer
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (salts, liquid **absorbing** layer; self-**absorbing**,
 gas-barrier, thermoformable sheet for food packaging)
 RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

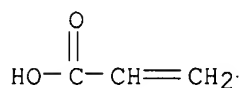
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Lustig, S	1989			US 4828891 A	HCAPLUS
Sheehan, F	1999			WO 9932286 A	HCAPLUS
Sviluppo Settori Impieg	1992			EP 0520509 A	

L314 ANSWER 22 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:408734 HCAPLUS

DN 136:402900

TI Production of water-**absorbing** and deodorizing composition for **absorbent** material

IN Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Irie, Yoshio

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002042379	A1	20020530	WO 2001-JP10172	20011121 <--
W: BR, CN, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
JP 2002285021	A	20021003	JP 2001-356553	20011121 <--
EP 1352927	A1	20031015	EP 2001-997526	20011121 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, FI, CY, TR

BR 2001015445 A 20040203 BR 2001-15445 20011122 <--
US 2003004479 A1 20030102 US 2002-148436 20020530 <--
PRAI JP 2000-356481 A 20001122 <--
JP 2000-400544 A 20001228 <--
WO 2001-JP10172 W 20011121 <--

AB Title water-**absorbing** particulate composition comprises (A) plant powders and (B) water-**absorbing** resins surface-treated with crosslinking agents, to have the deodorizing factor of ≥ 180 [deodorizing factor = (1.1 + hydrogen sulfide removal rate) + (2.0 + Me mercaptan removal rate) + (0.3 + ammonia removal rate)]. Thus, polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer was surface-treated with a composition of propylene glycol and ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, 100 parts of which were dry-blended with white pepper 0.1 part to give a water-**absorbing** composition showing good deodorization.

IT 244307-77-5P, Ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-propylene glycol-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in water-**absorbing** composition with good deodorization for **absorbent** material)

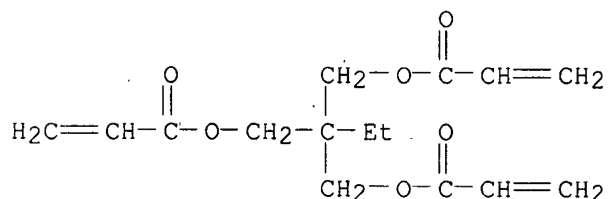
RN 244307-77-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1;3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], 1,2-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

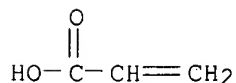
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

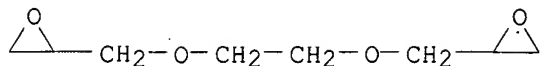


● Na

CM 3

CRN 2224-15-9

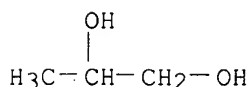
CMF C8 H14 O4



CM 4

CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Marusan Sangyo K K	1985			JP 60174155 A	HCAPLUS
Nippon Shokubai Kagaku	1990			JP 241155 A	
Sanyo Chem Ind Ltd	1994			JP 06287220 A	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chem Ind Ltd	1994			US 5384368 A	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chem Ind Ltd	1994			EP 618005 A2	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chemical Industri	2000			JP 200015093 A	
Ucc Ueshima Coffee K K	1998			JP 10314286 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 23 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:868150 HCAPLUS

DN 136:11251

TI Intraocular lens implants comprising acrylic polymers

IN Barrett, Graham David

PA Australia

SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001089423	A1	20011129	WO 2001-AU578	20010518 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2409196	A1	20011129	CA 2001-2409196	20010518 <--
EP 1294314	A1	20030326	EP 2001-931215	20010518 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

CN	1436062	A	20030813	CN	2001-811307	20010518 <--
JP	2003533336	T	20031111	JP	2001-585669	20010518 <--
BR	2001010960	A	20040113	BR	2001-10960	20010518 <--
CN	1692892	A	20051109	CN	2005-10074246	20010518 <--
MX	2002PA11449	A	20040910	MX	2002-PA11449	20021119 <--
PRAI	AU 2000-7652	A	20000519	<--		
	CN 2001-811307	A3	20010518	<--		
	WO 2001-AU578	W	20010518	<--		

AB A dehydrated intraocular lens implant is first folded and then inserted into the eye through an incision in the eye. The folded dehydrated intraocular lens implant is then allowed to unfold, hydrate in the eye and expand to its desired dimensions. The intraocular lens implant is comprised of a polymer, wherein the polymer is flexible and elastic when dehydrated so as to facilitate the intraocular lens implant to be folded and inserted into the incision in the eye. The polymer is also expansile when hydrated, such that after insertion into the eye, the intraocular lens implant hydrates and expands. A series of **hydrogel** polymers of hydroxyethyl methacrylate with increasing glycerol methacrylate as a copolymer was prepared. The optimum water content of the polymers was 35-65% with a range of swell ratios from 1.2-1.5%.

IT 113377-25-6

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(intraocular lens implants comprising acrylic polymers)

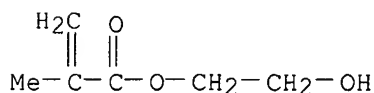
RN 113377-25-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
1,2,3-propanetriol 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 868-77-9

CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

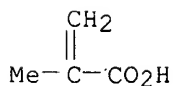
CRN 54174-14-0

CMF C4 H6 O2 . x C3 H8 O3

CM 3

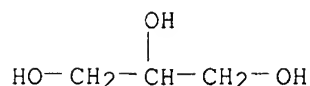
CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Barrett	1989			US 4808182 A	
Kabi Pharmacia Ophthalm	1994			WO 9407686 A1	HCAPLUS
Minnesota Mining and Ma	1990			EP 365138 A1	
Severin	1988			US 4787904 A	
Siepsier	1985			US 4556998 A	
Siepsier	1989			US 4813954 A	

L314 ANSWER 24 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:805342 HCAPLUS

DN 135:358836

TI Water-**absorbing** polymers and fiber sheets containing the same
with good gel strength and elongation

IN Otaguro, Takahiro; Kashiwada, Toshinobu; Suzuki, Noriko; Hosokawa, Minoru

PA Lion Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 62 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001310949	A	20011106	JP 2000-128466	20000427 <--
PRAI	JP 2000-128466		20000427	<--	

AB The polymers are manufactured by irradiating electromagnetic or particulate ionized radiation on ≥ 1 solns. chosen from (A) aqueous solns. of poly(vinyl alcs.) bearing anionic or cationic groups, (B) aqueous solns. of poly(vinyl alc.), water-soluble polymers having oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene units with mol. weight ≥ 100 , etc. Thus, a rayon-polypropylene nonwoven fabric sheet was impregnated with PVA S 2217 [SO₃H-containing poly(vinyl alc.)] and irradiated with electron beam at dose 40 kGy, resulting in good gel strength and elongation.

IT **373356-84-4P**, Adeka G 4000-Jurymer AC 10HN copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(water-**absorbing** polymers and fiber sheets containing the same
with good gel strength and elongation)

RN 373356-84-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]], sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 89527-44-6

CMF ((C3 H6 O)n (C3 H6 O)n (C3 H6 O)n C3 H8 O3 . C3 H4 O2)x

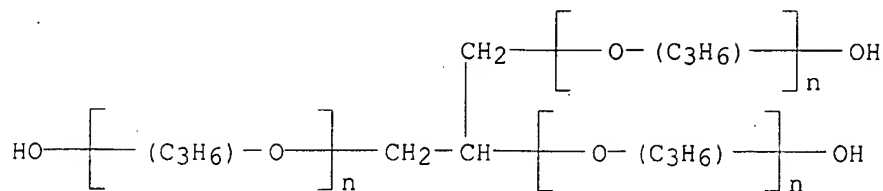
CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 25791-96-2

$$\text{CMF} \quad (\text{C}_3 \text{H}_6 \text{O})_n \quad (\text{C}_3 \text{H}_6 \text{O})_n \quad (\text{C}_3 \text{H}_6 \text{O})_n \quad \text{C}_3 \text{H}_8 \text{O}_3$$

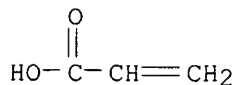
CCI IDS, PMS.



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 25 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:588646 HCAPLUS

DN 136:184857

TI Synthesis of polyethylene glycol monoester and its function in
 superabsorbent polymer

AU Yi, Guobin; Cui, Yingde; Liao, Liewen; Guo, Jianwei

CS Department of Chemical and Light Industry, Guangdong University of Technology, Canton, 510090, Peop. Rep. China

SO Huagong Jinzhan (2001), 20(6), 43-45

CODEN: HUJIEK; ISSN: 1000-6613

PB Huaxue Gongye Chubanshe

DT Journal

LA Chinese

AB N-Butoxypoly(ethylene glycol) methacrylate (crosslinking agent) was prepared, and its effect on **absorbing** behavior of

superabsorbent polymer was investigated through inverse suspension polymerization. The effects of mol. weight of poly(ethylene glycol), and the

level on **absorbing** properties of the polymer were studied.

Absorbing behavior of superabsorbent polymer was good at range of mol. weight of poly(ethylene glycol) from 400 to 800.

IT 400003-17-0P, Acrylic acid-ethylene oxide-sodium acrylate graft copolymer butyl ether

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(synthesis of polyethylene glycol monoester and its function in superabsorbent polymer)

RN 400003-17-0 HCAPLUS

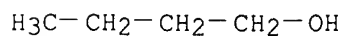
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with oxirane and sodium 2-propenoate, butyl

ether, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 71-36-3

CMF C4 H10 O



CM 2

CRN 156841-46-2

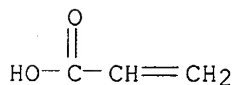
CMF (C3 H4 O2 . C3 H4 O2 . C2 H4 O . Na)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

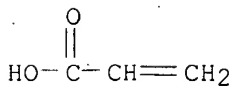


● Na

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 .O2



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L314 ANSWER 26 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2001:562148 HCAPLUS
DN 136:168013

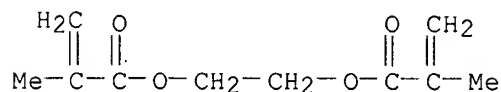
jan delaval - 25 october 2007

TI Water structure in hydroxyethyl-co-glycerol methacrylate materials
 AU Gates, G.; Harmon, J.; Ors, J.; Benž, P.
 CS Chemistry Department, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, 33620-5250,
 USA
 SO Annual Technical Conference - Society of Plastics Engineers (2001
), 59th(Vol. 2), 1891-1895
 CODEN: ACPED4; ISSN: 0272-5223
 PB Society of Plastics Engineers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Differential scanning calorimetry was used to analyze the state of water
 in crosslinked glycerol methacrylate and hydroxyethyl methacrylate
hydrogel polymers. Glass transition temps. were obtained for the
 dry materials and for the materials equilibrated at room temperature
 (23°C) and humidity (55% relative humidity). The total crystallization
 enthalpy was determined for these **hydrogels** equilibrated in water and
 at several states of partial hydration. The enthalpic information was
 used to quant. determine the fraction of nonfreezing water in the
hydrogels. The integrated areas of the crystallization exotherms were
 reported to qual. access the freezing-bound and free water contents.
 IT 396639-69-3, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-glycerol methacrylate
 copolymer 396639-70-6, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-glycerol
 methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (water structure in)
 RN 396639-69-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with
 1,2,3-propanetriol 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 97-90-5

CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 2

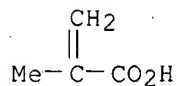
CRN 54174-14-0

CMF C4 H6 O2 . x C3 H8 O3

CM 3

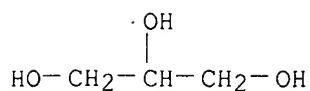
CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

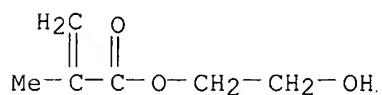
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 396639-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with
2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1,2,3-propanetriol
2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

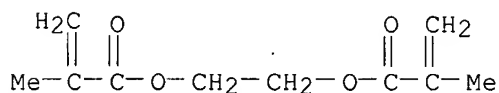
CM 1

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 97-90-5
CMF C10 H14 O4

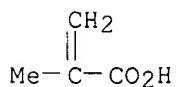


CM 3

CRN 54174-14-0
CMF C4 H6 O2 . x C3 H8 O3

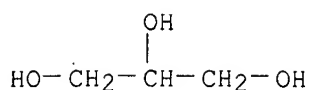
CM 4

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Ahmad, M	1995	56	397	Journal of Applied P	HCAPLUS
Anon				US 5532289	HCAPLUS
Chou, K	2000	40	1004	Engineering and Scie	HCAPLUS
Hatakeyama, H	1998	308	13	Thermochimica Acta	HCAPLUS
Khare, A	1993	34	4736	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Murphy, S	1992	13	979	Biomaterials	HCAPLUS
Pathmanathan, K	1990	28	675	Journal of Polymer S	HCAPLUS
Peniche, C	1997	38	5977	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Quinn, F	1988	21	3191	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 27 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:517678 HCAPLUS

DN 135:93433

 TI Water-**absorbing** resins with crosslinked surfaces and the surface crosslinking method therefor

IN Nagasuna, Kinya; Ueno, Tsunemasa

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001192464	A	20010717	JP 2000-329501	20001027 <--
PRAI	JP 1999-309105	A	19991029	<--	

 AB Title resins, useful for sanitray napkins or disposable diapers, contain 0.3-3% (based on total resins) crosslinked surface layers with a thickness (T) of ≥ 50 nm and ≤ 103 nm. Spray mixing an ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-containing organic solution with 2% water-containing acrylic acid-Na

 acrylate-polyoxyethylene diacrylate copolymer powders and heating at 195° for 40 min gave a product having T of 380 nm and water **absorption** 20 g/g.

 IT **179824-68-1DP**, partially neutralized **194162-67-9P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

 (manufacture of surface crosslinked acrylic resins for water **absorbents**)

RN 179824-68-1 HCAPLUS

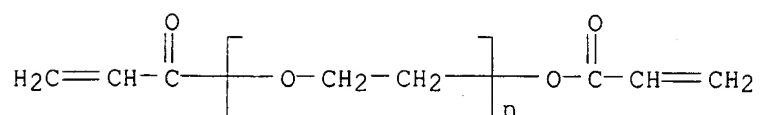
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxyl]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3

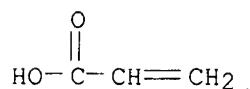
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

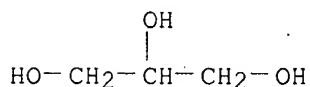
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 194162-67-9 HCAPLUS

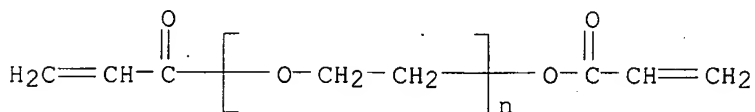
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

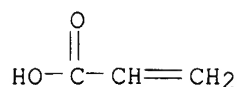
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

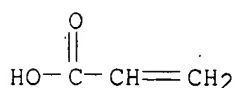
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

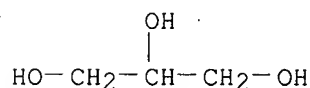
CM 3

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 28 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:472537 HCAPLUS

DN 135:66288

TI High permeability, low **absorption** capacity polymers for personal-care articles

IN Weir, Joseph L.; Buchholz, Fredric L.; Christensen, Stephen B.; Graham, Andrew T.

PA Dow Chemical Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001045758	A1	20010628	WO 2000-US35082	20001221 <--
	W: CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	EP 1244474	A1	20021002	EP 2000-989437	20001221 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2003518150	T	20030603	JP 2001-546697	20001221 <--
	BR 2002005737	A	20060328	BR 2002-5737	20020619 <--
PRAI	US 1999-173016P	P	19991223	<--	

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

WO 2000-US35082 W 20001221 <--

AB An improved process is described for the preparation of **superabsorbent** polymers having high gel bed permeability and low **absorption** capacity, and the polymers prepared by the process. More specifically, the process is a process for the preparation of water-swellaable, water-insol. polymer particles having high gel bed permeability and low **absorption** capacity, the process comprising crosslinking the polymer using at least 2 covalent crosslinking agents under conditions such that there is formed a polymer which is substantially uniformly crosslinked and which has a gel bed permeability of at least 5×10^{-9} cm² and an **absorption** capacity of less than 26 g/g. The present invention includes articles containing the high permeability and low **absorption** capacity polymer. Thus, a polymer gel was prepared from ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate (Sartomer-9035) and acrylic acid and crosslinked with glycerol. The gel bed permeability was 7×10^{-9} cm².

IT 154457-96-2P 166437-81-6P 166437-86-1P

RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(high permeability and low **absorption** capacity polymers for personal-care articles)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

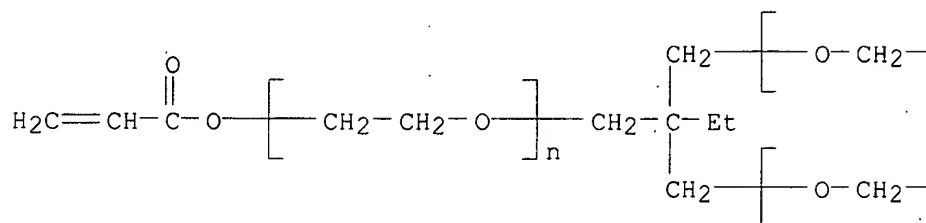
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

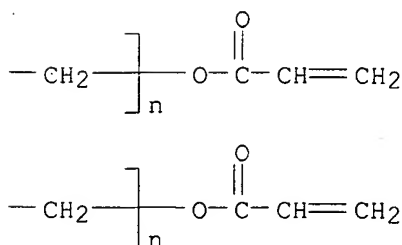
CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n (C₂ H₄ O)_n (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₁₅ H₂₀ O₆

CCI PMS

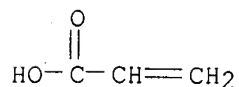
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


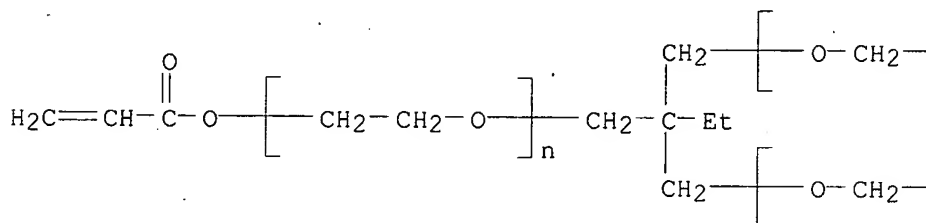
RN 166437-81-6 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

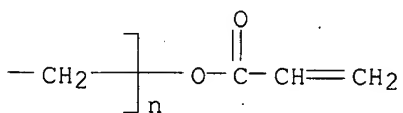
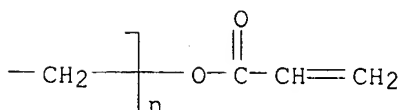
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 CCI PMS

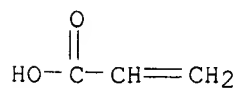
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

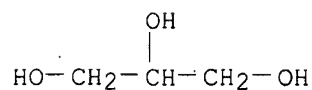


CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


CM 3

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

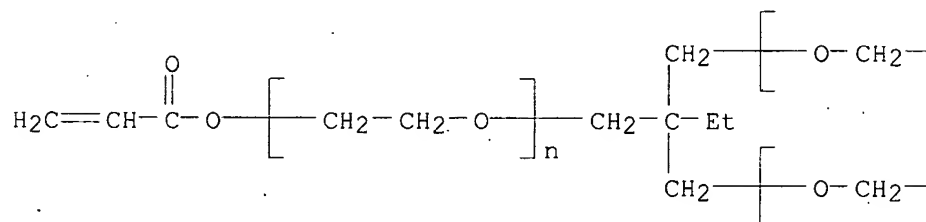


RN 166437-86-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
 α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) and 2-propenoic
acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

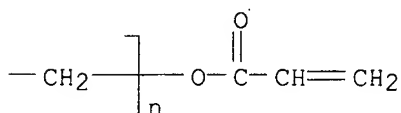
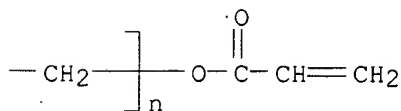
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5
CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C15 H20 O6
CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

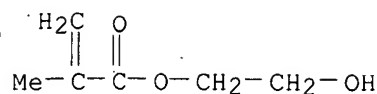


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

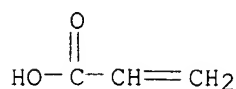
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CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Dow Chemical Co	1994			WO 9420547 A	HCAPLUS
Gartner, H	1998			WO 9849221 A	HCAPLUS
Nippon Catalytic Chem I	1998			EP 0837076 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 29 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:453124 HCAPLUS

DN 135:61783

 TI Degradable poly(vinyl alcohol) **hydrogels**

IN Hirt, Thomas; Holland, Troy; Francis, Vimala; Chaouk, Hassan

PA Biocure, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001044307	A2	20010621	WO 2000-US42190	20001115 <--
	WO 2001044307	A3	20020207		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2391618	A1	20010521	CA 2000-2391618	20001115 <--
	AU 200149029	A	20010625	AU 2001-49029	20001115 <--
	EP 1250361	A2	20021023	EP 2000-993007	20001115 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2003516810	T	20030520	JP 2001-544794	20001115 <--
	US 6710126	B1	20040323	US 2000-714700	20001115 <--
PRAI	US 1999-165531P	P	19991115	<--	
	WO 2000-US42190	W	20001115	<--	
AB	A biocompatible hydrogel is formed by crosslinking a first				

component comprising a polyvinyl alc.-based prepolymer having at least one pendant chain bearing a first crosslinking group and a second component comprising a biodegradable region, a second crosslinking group capable of crosslinking with the first crosslinking group of the prepolymer, and a third crosslinking group capable of crosslinking with another second component wherein the **hydrogel** degrades in vivo. The crosslinking of one or more of the first, second, or third crosslinking groups can be initiated by a mechanism selected from the group consisting of thermal initiation, redox initiation, photoinitiation, or a combination thereof. A method of forming a degradable **hydrogel** at a site in a patient in need thereof comprising delivering the prepolymer having at least one pendant chain bearing the first crosslinking group and the second component comprising the biodegradable region, the second crosslinking group, and the third crosslinking group to the site in the patient, and initiating crosslinking of the first, second, and third groups thereby forming the **hydrogel**.

IT 345641-90-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(degradable polyvinyl alc. **hydrogels**)

RN 345641-90-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl butanedioate, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

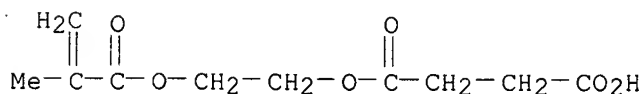
CRN 345641-89-6

CMF C10 H14 O6 . x (C2 H4 O)x

CM 2

CRN 20882-04-6

CMF C10 H14 O6



CM 3

CRN 9002-89-5

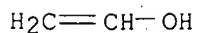
CMF (C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 345641-89-6P

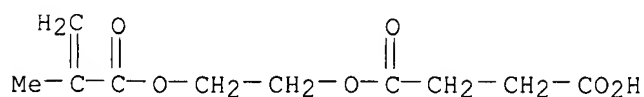
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of degradable polyvinyl alc. **hydrogels**)

RN 345641-89-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethenol, homopolymer, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl butanedioate
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20882-04-6

CMF C10 H14 O6



CM 2

CRN 9002-89-5

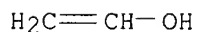
CMF (C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



L314 ANSWER 30 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2001:319791 HCAPLUS

DN 134:327619

TI Ion exchange resins and methods of making the same

IN Spindler, Ralph; Beihofer, Thomas W.; Azad, Michael M.; Noe, Constance M.

PA Amcol International Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001030495	A1	20010503	WO 2000-US13985	20000519 <--
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	RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
	US 6569910	B1	20030527	US 2000-569315	20000511 <--
	EP 1230026	A1	20020814	EP 2000-937655	20000519 <--
	R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL	
	JP 2003512170	T	20030402	JP 2001-532900	20000519 <--

PRAI US 1999-161628P P 19991027 <--
 WO 2000-US13985 W 20000519 <--

AB Ion exchange resins comprising a dry, granulated polymerization product of (a)
 an

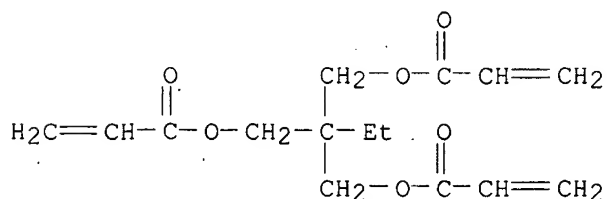
a,3-unsatd. acid or salt thereof, (b) ≥ 1 optional vinyl monomers,
 (c) a bulk crosslinking agent, and (d) a latent crosslinking agent, a
 surface crosslinking agent, or a mixture thereof, wherein the granules have
 an **absorbance** under no load (AUNL) of ≤ 25 g of tap water
 per g of granules, and, after hydration, have a volume ≤ 10 times
 greater than a volume of the granules prior to hydration. A method of
 manufacturing the ion exchange resins described above comprising the steps of :
 (a) polymerization the monomers and bulk crosslinking agent to form a polymeric
hydrogel; (b) optionally incorporating a latent crosslinking agent
 into the **hydrogel**, and heating for a sufficient time at a
 sufficient temperature to form latent crosslinks; (c) drying and sizing the
hydrogel to form dried granules; and, (d) optionally surface
 crosslinking the granules formed with a surface crosslinking agent to form
 an ion exchange resin, with at least one of optional steps (b) and (d) are
 performed. The ion exchange resins can be used for water purification and
 removal of temporary hardness in water resulting from bicarbonate alkalinity,
 and in pH buffering operations. A water purification cartridge comprising a
 housing having a water inlet and a water outlet, and the ion exchange
 resin granules positioned within the housing. Thus, acrylic acid and
 methylenebisacrylamide were polymerized, extruded, dried, ground and sized to
 give granules with particle size 170-800 μ , which were coated with
 Nenecol EX-810 (ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether to give an ion exchange
 resin with AUL **absorbency** under a load of about 0.28 psi) of
 about 9 g of water **absorbed** per g of resin (g/g), and about 21
 g/ g of an aqueous solution of NaOH (0.1 M) and an AUNL about 8.3 g/g of water
 and about 33.9 g/g of an aqueous solution of NaOH.

IT 163443-92-3P, Acrylic acid-trimethylolpropane triacrylate-glycerol
 copolymer 336104-81-5P, Acrylic acid-trimethylolpropane
 triacrylate-propylene glycol copolymer 336104-84-8P, Acrylic
 acid-triallyl pentaerythritol ether-propylene glycol-glycerol copolymer
 336104-89-3P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol
 dimethacrylate-glycerol copolymer 336104-90-6P, Acrylic
 acid-triethylene glycol dimethacrylate-glycerol copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (ion exchanger; crosslinked acrylic monomer-vinyl monomer copolymer
hydrogel as ion exchange resins and methods whereof).

RN 163443-92-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-
 1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

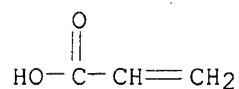
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CRN 15625-89-5
 CMF C15 H20 O6



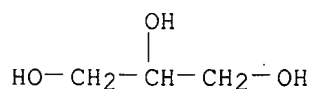
CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

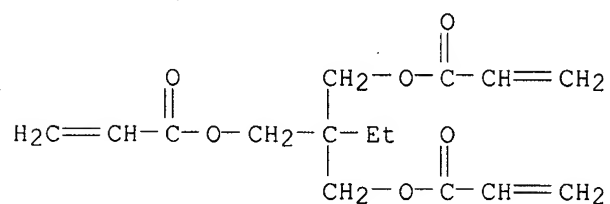


RN 336104-81-5 HCAPLUS

2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate and 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

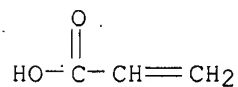
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CRN 15625-89-5
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

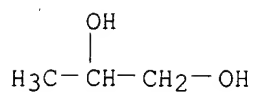
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



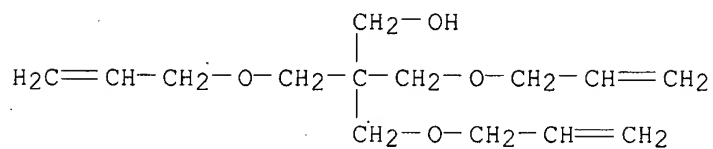
RN 336104-84-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,2-propanediol, 1,2,3-propanetriol and 3-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]-1-propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1471-17-6

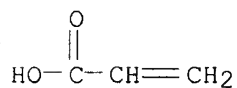
CMF C14 H24 O4



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

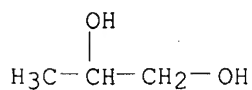
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6

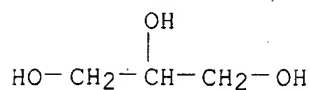
CMF C3 H8 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 336104-89-3 HCAPLUS

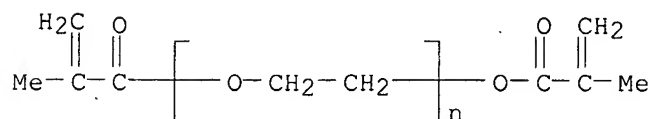
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 25852-47-5

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C8 H10 O3

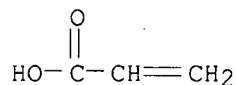
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

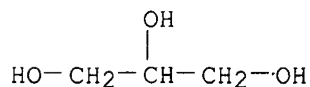
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



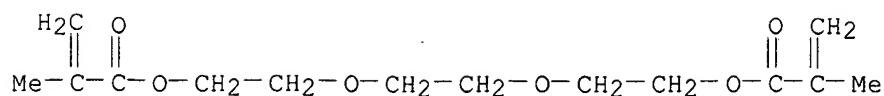
RN 336104-90-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,2-ethanediylbis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyl) ester, polymer with 1,2,3-propanetriol and 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

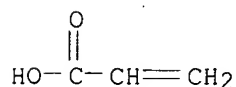
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CRN 109-16-0

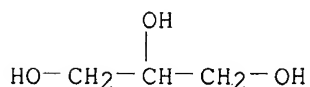
CMF C14 H22 O6



CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


CM 3

 CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Beihoffer, T	1999			US 5962578 A	HCAPLUS
Farbenfabriken Bayer Ge				GB 894392 A	HCAPLUS
Ici Australia Limited	1980			AU 509755 B	HCAPLUS
Kofinas	1999			WO 9940990 A	HCAPLUS
Mitsubishi Kasei Corpor	1994			EP 0585898 A	HCAPLUS
Reed, S	1981			US 4263407 A	HCAPLUS
Rohm And Haas Company	1976			GB 1440582 A	HCAPLUS
Rohm And Haas Company	1981			GB 1602063 A	HCAPLUS
Rohm And Haas Company	1987			EP 0228831 A	HCAPLUS
Schnell, H	1957			US 2783212 A	HCAPLUS
Swift, G	1978			US 4076917 A	HCAPLUS
The Dow Chemical Compan	1989			WO 8908718 A	HCAPLUS
The Dow Chemical Compan	1994			WO 9409043 A	HCAPLUS
United States Filter Co	1997			WO 9729048 A	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 31 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2000:519866 HCAPLUS

DN 133:193800

 TI Characterization of **hydrogels** formed from acrylate modified
 poly(vinyl alcohol) macromers

AU Martens, P.; Anseth, K. S.

 CS Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO,
 80309-0424, USA

SO Polymer (2000), 41(21), 7715-7722

CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

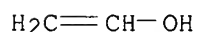
DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(vinyl alc.) was modified with pendent acrylate groups to form a macromer that was crosslinked via photopolymer. Polymerization behavior was studied for several initial macromer concns. using DSC and Near-IR spectroscopy. Under mild photo-initiating conditions (e.g. 0.05 wt% initiator and less than 20 mW/cm² of 365 nm light), the **hydrogels** polymerized to 100% conversion in less than 5 min. To characterize the network structure, the **hydrogels** formed from the acrylated poly(vinyl alc.) macromer were compared to gels that were chemical crosslinked with glutaraldehyde and gels that were phys. crosslinked by semi-crystalline regions introduced through freeze-thaw cycles. The equilibrium swelling ratio and compressive modulus were characterized for all of the resulting PVA **hydrogels**, and related to the network structure (i.e. Mc) through a modified Flory-Rehner equation and rubber elasticity theory.

IT **289626-08-0P**, Glutaraldehyde-Glycidyl acrylate-vinyl alcohol copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (crosslinked; preparation and characterization of **hydrogels** formed from acrylate modified poly(vinyl alc.) macromers)

RN 289626-08-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethenol and pentanedial (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

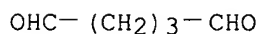
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CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



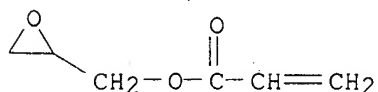
CM 2

CRN 111-30-8
 CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 3

CRN 106-90-1
 CMF C6 H8 O3



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
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Anseth, K	1996	17	1647	Biomaterials	HCAPLUS
Bryant, S	2000			Journal of Biomateri	
Buchholz, F	1994			Superabsorbent polym	
Canal, T	1989	23	1183	Journal of Biomedica	HCAPLUS
Chetri, P	1998	15	151	Journal of Polymer M	HCAPLUS
Decker, C	1994	45	333	Acta Polymer	HCAPLUS
Elliott, J	1999	32	18621	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Flory, P	1953			Principles of polyme	
Gung, Y	1997	18	367	Biomaterials	HCAPLUS
Hassan, C	1997	30	6166	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Hickey, A	1995	107	229	Journal of Membrane	HCAPLUS
Kim, K	1993	25	1295	Polymer Journal	HCAPLUS
Kloosterboer, J	1988	84	1	Advanced Polymer Sci	HCAPLUS
Kurihara, S	1996	37	1123	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Liou, F	1992	46	1967	Journal of Applied P	HCAPLUS
McKenna, G	1994	35	15737	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Morrison, R	1992			Organic chemistry	
Muhlebach, A	1997	35	3603	Journal of Polymer S	
Odian, G	1991			Principles of polyme	
Peppas, N	1986	I		Hydrogels in medicin	
Peppas, N	1987	III		Hydrogels in medicin	
Peppas, N	1982	27	4787	Journal of Applied P	HCAPLUS
Peppas, N	1992	18	95	Journal of Controlle	HCAPLUS
Peppas, N	1976	14	459	Journal of Polymer S	HCAPLUS
Stauffer, S	1992	33	3932	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Urushizaki, F	1990	58	135	International Journa	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 32 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2000:360304 HCAPLUS

DN 134:72215

TI Synthesis and property of acrylic acid series **superabsorbent** resin

AU Fan, Aijuan; Zhang, Baohua; Zhou, Meiling

CS Chemical Engineering Department, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 200072, Peop. Rep. China

SO Shanghai Huagong (2000), 25(8), 18-20

CODEN: SHAHE2; ISSN: 1004-017X

PB Shanghai Huagong Bianjibu

DT Journal

LA Chinese

AB Acrylic acid polymer anion **superabsorbent** resin with water

absorption capacity of 500 g/g resin was obtained by polymerization at 70-80° of acrylic acid in the presence of NaOH as neutralization agent, methylenebisacrylamide, glycerol, and sorbitol as crosslinker, and ammonium persulfate as catalyst. The relationships between the water **absorption** capacity and initiator amount, monomer concentration, degree of neutralization, and type of crosslinking agent were discussed. The use of sorbitol as crosslinking agent gave **superabsorbent** with higher water capacity.

IT 116771-14-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and properties of acrylic acid-based polymer water **superabsorbents**)

RN 116771-14-3 HCAPLUS

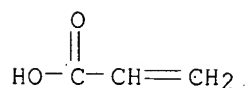
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,2,3-propanetriol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 55738-42-6
CMF (C3 H8 O3 . C3 H4 O2)x
CCI PMS

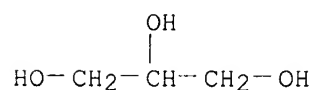
CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 33 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2000:325162 HCAPLUS

DN 133:31302

TI Preparation and characterisation of processable conducting polymer-
hydrogel composites

AU Kim, B. C.; Spinks, G.; Too, C. O.; Wallace, G. G.; Bae, Y. H.

CS Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, Department of Chemistry,
University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 2522, Australia

SO Reactive & Functional Polymers (2000), 44(1), 31-40

CODEN: RFPOF6; ISSN: 1381-5148

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB In this work conducting polypyrrole/**hydrogel** composites have been prepared by blending conducting polypyrrole colloids with processable polymer gels. In one case a soluble **hydrogel** was used and the other a thermally formed gel was employed. The composites formed were electroactive and electronic conductivities of the order of 10⁻⁵ S cm⁻¹ could be obtained. The presence of the colloids affected the dehydration/rehydration behavior of the gels and decreased the capacity for water **absorption**. These composites should find application in areas such as controlled release devices or artificial muscles, systems that require polymer structures that can be elec. stimulated.

IT 55738-42-6, Acrylic acid-glycerol copolymer

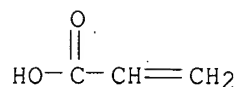
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(processable conducting polypyrrole-**hydrogel** composites containing)

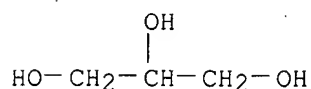
RN 55738-42-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,2,3-propanetriol (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


CM 2

 CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Aldissi, M	1991	19	21	Progr Org Coat	HCAPLUS
Bae, Y				J Control Release, s	
Bakhshi, A	1985	18	469	Bull Mater Sci	
Barisci, J	1997	126	129	Colloids Surf	HCAPLUS
Cooper, E	1989	22	1580	J Phys D Appl Phys	HCAPLUS
Eisazadeh, H	1994	35	13801	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Ghosh, S	1993	60	133	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Hodgson, A	1994	2	135	Polymer Gels Network	
Osada, Y	1989	82	1346	Adv Polym Sci	
Roth, S	1995	87	699	Acta Phys Polonica A	HCAPLUS
Small, C	1997	5	251	Polymer Gels Network	HCAPLUS
Wallace, G	1997	84	1323	Synth Met	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 34 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:633384 HCAPLUS

DN 131:262671

 TI Water-**absorbing** agents, their manufacture, and their articles
 containing antimicrobials

IN Nagasuna, Kinya; Mitsugami, Yoshiaki; Motono, Yoshihiro

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11267500	A	19991005	JP 1998-73960	19980323 <--
PRAI	JP 1998-73960		19980323	<--	

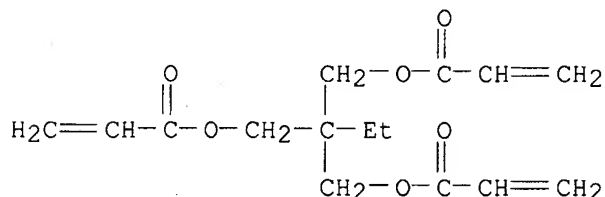
 AB The agents are manufactured by adding antimicrobials to water-**absorbing**
 polymers which show water **absorption** 25 g/g under pressure
 within 20-50 s. The articles, e.g., diapers and sanitary napkins, containing
 the water-**absorbing** agents above consist of water-

absorbing layers containing **absorbents** composed of water-
absorbing polymers (A) and fiber substrates (B) at A/(A + B) weight
 ratio ≥ 0.3 , liquid-permeable surface sheets, and liquid-impermeable
 back sheets. N acrylate (neutralization ratio 75 mol%) was polymerized with
 polyethylene glycol diacrylate and then crosslinked with propylene glycol
 and ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether to give a polymer, 100 parts of which
 was mixed with 2 parts aqueous solution containing 10% benzalkonium chloride
 to give
 a water-**absorbing** agent showing water **absorption** 34
 g/g under pressure within 28 s and total control of Escherichia coli. A
 diaper was prepared, which consisted of an **absorbent** from 50:50
 (by weight) mixture of the polymer and wood pulp, a liquid-permeable
 polypropylene top sheet, and a liquid-impermeable polypropylene back sheet.
 IT 130425-88-6P, Acrylic acid-glycerin-sodium acrylate-
 trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer 245083-16-3P
 RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (water-**absorbing** crosslinked polyacrylates containing
 antimicrobials for diapers and sanitary napkins)
 RN 130425-88-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-
 1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium
 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

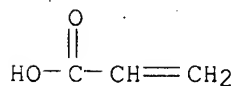
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

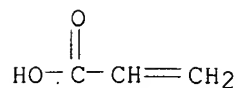


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

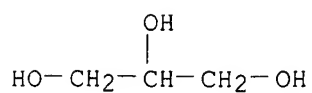
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 03



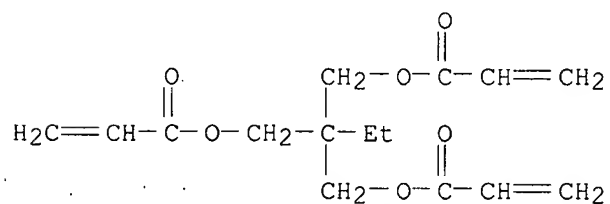
RN 245083-16-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxyethylene)]bis[o
xirane], 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl
di-2-propenoate, 1,2-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

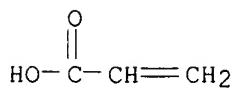
CRN 15625-89-5

CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

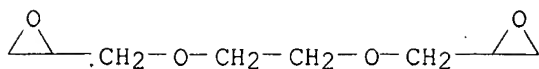
CRN 7446-81-3

$$\text{CMF} \quad \text{C3} \quad \text{H4} \quad \text{O2} \quad . \quad \text{Na}$$


● Na

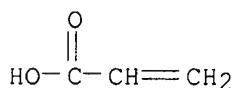
CM 3

CRN 2224-15-9
CMF C8 H14 O4



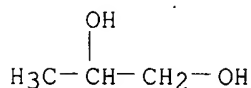
CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



L314 ANSWER 35 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:620492 HCAPLUS

DN 131:244333

TI Water **absorbent** polymer compositions having improved crosslinking reactivity and good moisture **absorption** and their manufacture

IN Nagasuna, Kinya; Mitsukami, Yoshiaki; Ishizaki, Kunihiro

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11263850	A	19990928	JP 1998-343114	19981202 <--
PRAI	JP 1997-331461	A	19971202	<--	

AB The composition having liquid **absorption** rate ≥ 25 g/g at pressure 20 g/cm² (based on physiol. salt solution), useful for sanitary materials, especially, sanitary napkins, pads for adults, etc., is manufactured by surface covering and crosslinking acid water-**absorbent** polymer particles with a crosslinking agent composition containing a polyalc. in physiol.

salt solution at pH ≤ 5.5 . Thus, 100 parts acid water-**absorbent** polymer particles prepared from Na acrylate and

trimethylolpropane triacrylate was mixed with 1,4-butanediol 1, isopropanol 0.3 and water 3 parts, and heated at 180° for 22 min to give an **absorbent** having average particle diameter 300 µm, residual monomer content 250 ppm, and **absorption** rate 30.4 g/g at pressure 20 g/cm² and pH 5.4 (based on physiologic salt solution).

IT **244307-75-3P**, 1,4-Butanediol-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer **244307-77-5P**, Ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether-propylene glycol-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polyalc.-surface crosslinked water-**absorbing** resin for sanitary materials).

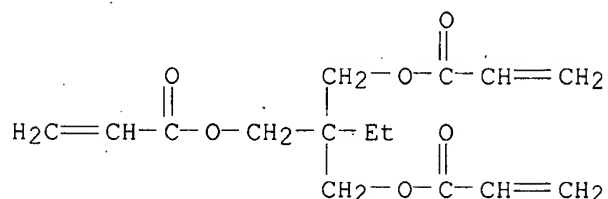
RN 244307-75-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 1,4-butanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

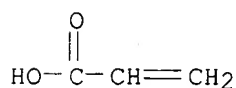
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

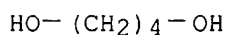


● Na

CM 3

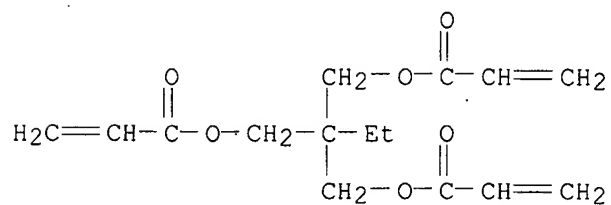
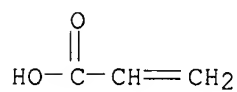
CRN 110-63-4

CMF C4 H10 O2



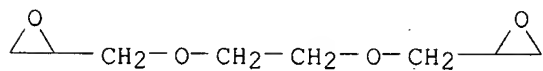
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], 1,2-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CMF C15 H20 O6

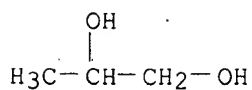

$$\text{CMF} \quad \text{C3} \quad \text{H4} \quad \text{O2} \quad . \quad \text{Na}$$


● Na

CMF C8 H14 O4



CMF C3 H8 O2



L314 ANSWER 36 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:613754 HCAPLUS

DN 131:229862

TI Polymeric desiccant articles having low sorption capacity and controllable swellability for repeated water vapor **absorption** and desorption and manufacture thereof

IN Cote, Roland; Hosatte, Sophie; Amazouz, Mouloud

PA Canada, Minister of Natural Resources, Can.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9947241	A1	19990923	WO 1999-CA234	19990315 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6110533	A	20000829	US 1998-39409	19980316 <--
	CA 2324113	A1	19990923	CA 1999-2324113	19990315 <--
	CA 2324113	C	20040210		
	AU 9927093	A	19991011	AU 1999-27093	19990315 <--
PRAI	US 1998-39409	A	19980316 <--		
	WO 1999-CA234	W	19990315 <--		

AB Articles or particles comprising a substrate and a polymeric desiccant either impregnated therein or coated thereon are prepared by wetting a substrate with a solution comprising a monomer, a homolytic reaction initiator, a cross-polymerization agent, and ≥ 1 solvents; heating to effect polymerization; and forming the polymer salt. Polymeric desiccant particles can be used as a coating material for desiccant articles. Thus, corrugated cardboard is immersed in an aqueous solution comprising 274 mL acrylic

acid (half neutralized with KOH), 275 mL 1,2-propanediol, and 27 mL trimethylolpropane ethoxylate triacrylate in acetone; desiccated; polymerized 2 h at 70-80°; and immersed in methanolic KOH; giving **absorption** capacities 35, 45, and 90% at relative humidity 30, 60, and 90%, resp.

IT 28961-43-5, Trimethylolpropane ethoxylate triacrylate

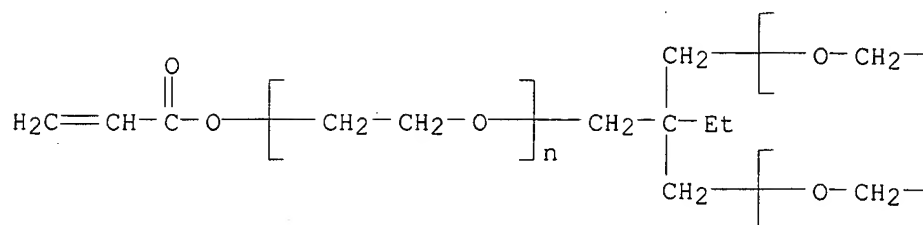
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(crosslinking agent; polymeric desiccant articles having low sorption capacity and controllable swellability for repeated water vapor **absorption** and desorption and manufacture thereof)

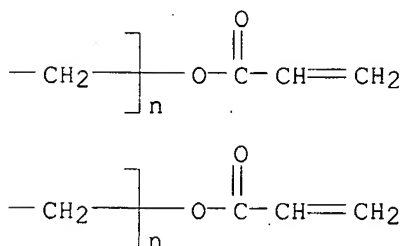
RN 28961-43-5 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Kazuo, S	1988			US 4748076 A	HCAPLUS
Kazuo, S	1991			US 5026596 A	
Kiichi, I	1990			US 4948659 A	
Kurt, D	1996			US 5567478 A	

L314 ANSWER 37 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:597487 HCAPLUS

DN 131:215146

 TI Hydrophilic resin, **absorbent** article, and acrylic acid for polymerization

IN Fujimaru, Hirotama; Ishizaki, Kunihiro; Harada, Nobuyuki; Nakahara, Sei

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 942014	A2	19990915	EP 1999-104213	19990302 <--
	EP 942014	A3	20000524		
	EP 942014	B1	20070131		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 6444744	B1	20020903	US 1999-258503	19990227 <--
	TW 570933	B	20040111	TW 1999-88103083	19990301 <--
	SG 75923	A1	20001024	SG 1999-1042	19990302 <--
	JP 11322846	A	19991126	JP 1999-64026	19990310 <--
	CN 1234407	A	19991110	CN 1999-103660	19990311 <--
	BR 9900992	A	20000111	BR 1999-992	19990311 <--

CN 1495206 A 20040512 CN 2003-2003140677 19990311 <--
 PRAI JP 1998-60060 A 19980311 <--

AB The invention provides a hydrophilic resin and an **absorbent** article, both of which display reduced color and discoloration when preserved for a long time. The hydrophilic resin is any one of: 1) a hydrophilic resin, obtained by a process including the step of polymerizing a monomer component including a major proportion of either one or both of acrylic acid and its salt which have a content of at most 0.20 ppm in total of hydroquinone and benzoquinone; 2) a hydrophilic resin, comprising a major proportion of an acrylic polymer and a minor proportion of either one or both of hydroquinone and benzoquinone, with the hydrophilic resin further comprising a quinydronation inhibitor of 10.apprx.1,000,000 times the total weight of hydroquinone and benzoquinone; 3) a hydrophilic resin, comprising a major proportion of an acrylic polymer and merely having a coloring degree (YI) of at most 20 after being left under conditions of the open system, 70 °C, 65% RH for 1 wk; and 4) a hydrophilic resin, which is a water-**absorbent** resin and is surface-crosslinked or surface-impregnated with a polyhydric alc. and displays pH of 5.5 or less in a physiol. salt solution and has an **absorption** capacity of 20 g/g or more for a physiol. salt solution under a load of 50 g/cm². In addition, the **absorbent** article comprises the above hydrophilic resin.

IT **242482-47-9P**, Acrylic acid-1,4-butanediol-sodium acrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (hydrophilic resin, **absorbent** article, and acrylic acid for polymerization)

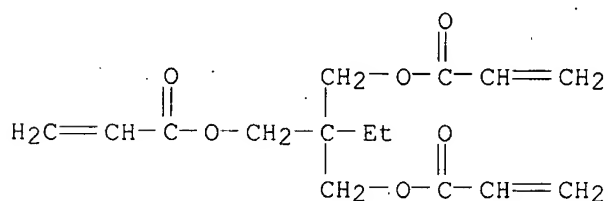
RN 242482-47-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

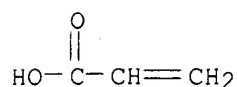
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

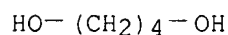
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

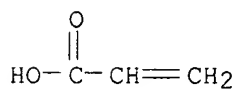
CM 3

CRN 110-63-4
CMF C4 H10 O2



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 38 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:183873 HCAPLUS

DN 130:253064

TI Colored water **absorbent** resins and their uses in hygienic products

IN Nagasuna, Kinya

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11071529	A	19990316	JP 1998-178201	19980625 <--
PRAI	JP 1997-178288	A	19970703	<--	

AB The resins have liquid **absorption** rate (A) >20 g/g and **absorption** speed <40 s and are useful for disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, etc. The coloring of **absorbent** resins is done with non-migration dyes such as food colors. An **absorbent** resin was obtained from sodium acrylate and polyethylene glycol diacrylate and modified with surface crosslinker from glycerin for improving water **absorption**.

IT 194162-67-9P, Acrylic acid-glycerine-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(colored water **absorbent** resins and uses in hygienic products)

RN 194162-67-9 HCAPLUS

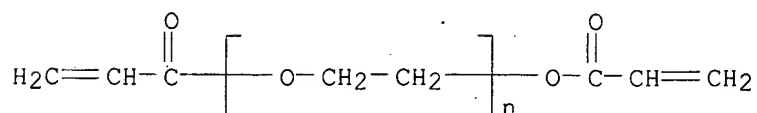
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

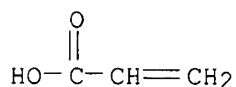
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

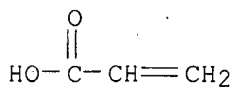


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

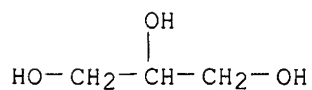
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 39 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1999:39920 HCAPLUS

DN 130:140061

TI Water **absorption** polymer composition and its production method

IN Nagasuna, Kinya; Motono, Yoshihiro; Harada, Nobuyuki

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11005847	A	19990112	JP 1998-50589	19980303 <--
PRAI	JP 1997-108823	A	19970425	<--	

AB The composition, useful as **medical** goods and having good release of medicines, comprises a water **absorption** polymer and a medicine, wherein the **absorption** ratio of α (**absorption** ratio before mixing with the medicine at 50 g/cm²) and **absorption** ration of β (**absorption** ratio after mixing with the medicine at 50 g/cm²) of the polymer satisfies with $\alpha \geq 20$ g/g, $\beta/\alpha \geq 0.85$. Thus, a composition having β/α 0.98, α 33 g/g, β 26.2 g/g was made from a copolymer, prepared by polymerizing of Na acrylate and polyethylene glycol diacrylate then crosslinking reaction with ethylene glycol diglycidyl and propylene glycol, containing 0.1 % Na Cu chlorophyllin.

IT 220090-94-8

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water **absorption** polymer composition and its production method)

RN 220090-94-8 HCAPLUS

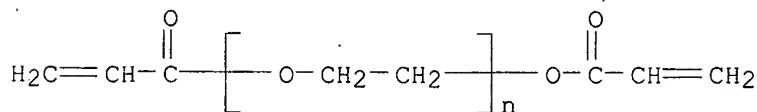
CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

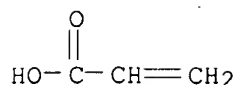
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

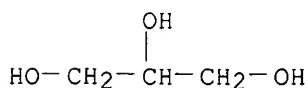
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 3

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 40 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1998:689354 HCAPLUS

DN 129:276920

TI Carboxylate group-containing **hydrogel** polymer particles exhibiting improved **absorption** for water and watery and serous fluids and their manufacture and use

IN Breitbach, Ludger; Mertens, Richard

PA Stockhausen G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT **Patent**

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19813443	A1	19981008	DE 1998-19813443	19980326 <--
PRAI	DE 1998-19813443		19980326	<--	

AB Title particles with improved **absorption** for water and watery and serous fluids are manufactured by coating the particles with ≥ 1 polyalkylene glycol and a crosslinker such as alkylene carbonates. Typical particles are manufactured by spraying 884 g dried particles of polymers prepared from ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate/allyl methacrylate crosslinker and 70 mol% neutralized acrylic acid with 60 g 10-20% polyethylene glycol (mol. weight 1500), drying 2 h at 150°, mixing the dried particles with a solution containing ethylene carbonate 0.5, water 2, and Me₂CO 4% (based on polymer), and heating 25 min at 180°.

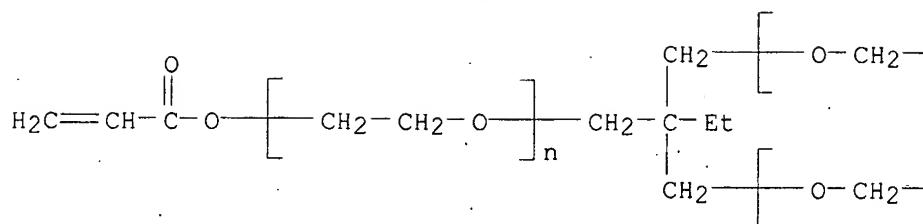
IT **28961-43-5D**, Ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate, polymers with acrylate salts and allyl methacrylate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(carboxylate group-containing **hydrogel** polymer particles exhibiting improved **absorption** for water and watery and serous fluids)

RN 28961-43-5 HCAPLUS

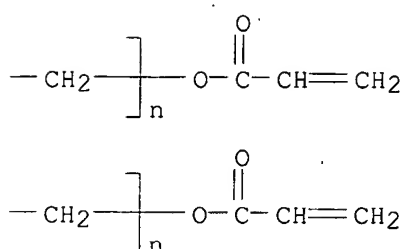
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (CA INDEX

NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L314 ANSWER 41 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1998:645300 HCAPLUS

DN 129:290669

 TI Poly(acrylic acid)-poly(vinyl alcohol) copolymers with **superabsorbent** properties

AU Argade, Ankush B.; Peppas, Nicholas A.

CS Polymer Science and Engineering Laboratories, School of Chemical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47908-1283, USA

SO Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1998), 70(4), 817-829

CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995

PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Biodegradable polyacrylates were produced by a series of novel copolymn. and/or crosslinking techniques using poly(vinyl alc.) (PVA) moieties modified by the incorporation of olefinic structures. PVA was modified by a tosylation and/or detosylation reaction. The functionalized PVA was copolymd. and/or crosslinked with acrylic acid or its partially neutralized form to give crosslinked polyacrylates that could swell in water. Their swelling behavior was determined under load. Degradation studies were performed in α -chymotrypsin, trypsin, and papain solns.

IT 26299-60-5P, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol copolymer

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of crosslinked acrylic acid-vinyl alc. copolymers with **superabsorbent** properties)

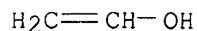
RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

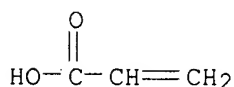
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL. (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Adams, R	1964	I	84	Organic Synthesis Co	
Bell, C	1996	134	167	Int J Pharm	HCAPLUS
Bell, C	1996	36	1856	Polym Eng Sci	HCAPLUS
Buchholz, F	1990		23	Absorbent Polymer Te	HCAPLUS
Chiellini, E	1987	2	238	J Bioact Comput Poly	
Nace, H	1959	81	5428	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Peppas, N	1976	14	441	J Polym Sci, Polym C	HCAPLUS
Suzuki, T	1979	25	431	J Appl Polym Sci, Ap	
Takabe, Y	1991	40	E907	Polym Prepr, Jpn	
Tanaka, T	1991	40	E904	Polym Prepr Jpn	
Tsuji, M	1991	40	E905	Polym Prepr, Jpn	
Wintersteiner, O	1943	65	1503	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 42 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1998:482104 HCAPLUS

DN 129:250178

TI Transport properties of PEG gels

AU Mellott, M.; Searcy, K.; Pishko, M. V.

CS Chem. Engr. Dept., Texas A & M Univ., College Station, TX, 77843, USA

SO Proceedings of the International Symposium on Controlled Release of

Bioactive Materials (1998), 25th, 900-901

CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178

PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.

DT Journal

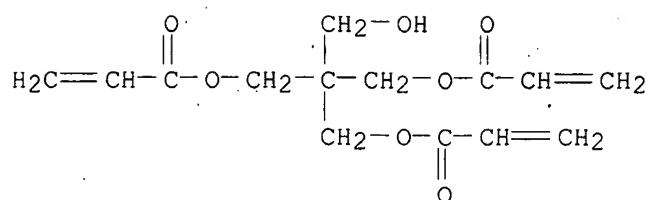
LA English

 AB The transport properties of bovine serum albumin from encapsulating PEG diacrylate polymer **hydrogels** were characterized for different types and amts. of comonomer (styrene, acrylic acid, allylamine).

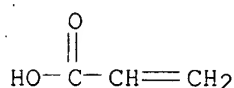
 IT 80297-79-6P, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate-pentaerythritol triacrylate copolymer 213322-21-5P, Acrylic acid-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-pentaerythritol triacrylate copolymer.
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (protein transport properties of polyethylene glycol acrylic **hydrogels**)

RN 80297-79-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl] ester, polymer with α-(1-oxo-2-



CM 3

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Drumheller, P	1995	29	207	J Biomed Mater Res	HCAPLUS
Pathak, C	1992	33	65	Polymer Preprints	HCAPLUS
Sefton, M	1984	73	1859	J Pharm Sci	HCAPLUS

L314 ANSWER 43 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:609679 HCAPLUS

DN 127:268071

 TI **Hydrogel** adhesive for attaching **medical** device to patient

IN Meathrel, William G.; Saleem, Mohammad; Binks, Shirley A.

PA Graphic Controls Corp., USA

SO U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,474,065.

CODEN: USXXAM

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5665477	A	19970909	US 1995-487806	19950607 <--
PRAI	US 1994-222729	A2	19940404	<--	

AB A biocompatible **hydrogel** adhesive which is prepared from a precursor containing acrylic acid and an alcoholamine and is adhesive under both wet and dry conditions. The use of diisopropanolamine provides these unexpected and unique wet tack properties and permits adhesion to wet tissue. Addnl., the use of a polyol which contains hydroxyl groups, such as glycerin, and a diamine, such as 2-methylpentamethylenediamine, is found to provide a **hydrogel** having wet adhesive properties and longer shelf life. The **hydrogel** adhesive can be used as an attachment means in conjunction with a biomedical detection or monitoring means. The adhesive may be used to attach a sensor on the skin of an intrautero fetus and to monitor the well being of the fetus during labor and delivery. The **hydrogel** having wet adhesive properties permits the attachment of a sensor or sensors onto wet tissue. The biocompatible adhesive is used to attach a fetal probe securely to a

fetus. The adhesive can be used as an attachment means for a drug delivery or prosthetic device or as an attachment means for fixing a contraceptive device to the wall of the uterus. The attachment means could also be used in the oral cavity to fix a sensor or for oral therapies. A **hydrogel** adhesive was prepared by polymerization of a mixture comprising potassium chloride 3.0, water 29.2, glycerin 14.24, potassium polyacrylate 4.2, diisopropanolamine 24.15, acrylic acid 24.9, Darocur 1173 0.35, and PEGDA 0.10%.

IT 179824-68-1P

RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(hydrogel adhesive for attaching medical device to patient)

RN 179824-68-1 HCAPLUS

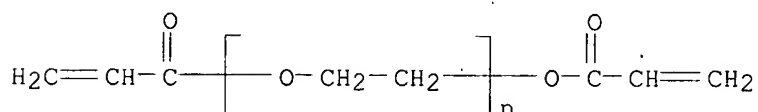
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

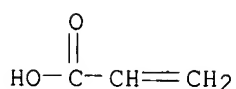
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

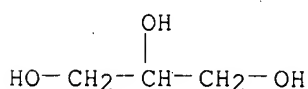
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 44 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:380546 HCAPLUS

DN 127:35637

TI Water-**absorbable** acrylic resins with excellent urine resistance
 and water **absorptivity** under high pressure and their manufacture
 IN Yanase, Toru; Kimura, Kazuki; Nagasuna, Kinya; Shioji, Naotake
 PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09124710	A	19970513	JP 1995-286263	19951102 <--
	JP 3606966	B2	20050105		
PRAI	JP 1995-286263		19951102	<--	

AB The resins, useful for **medical** goods such as diapers and
 sanitary napkins, are manufactured by polymerization of hydrophilic acrylic
 monomers

and/or their metal salts in the presence of intramol. crosslinking agents
 and H₃PO₃ and/or its salts to give resin precursors, which are treated
 with surface crosslinking agents reactive with carboxy groups under
 heating. The resins, showing **absorptivity** of physiol. saline
 ≥36 g/g under normal pressure and ≥24 under high pressure
 and flow rate ≤1 mm/min after 16 h from **absorption** with
 artificial urine, are also claimed. Thus, 5367 g 33% aqueous solution of 1:3
 (mol) acrylic acid/Na acrylate monomer mixture was polymerized with 5.74 g
 polyethylene glycol diacrylate at 26° in the presence of Na
 phosphonate and Na persulfate to give a resin precursor, 100 parts of
 which was treated with 0.05 part ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether at
 200° to give the water-**absorbable** resin showing
absorptivity of physiol. saline 41 g/g under normal pressure and
 26 under high pressure, and excellent stability at urine
absorption for over 20 h.

IT 170368-24-8P, Acrylic acid-ethylene glycol diglycidyl
 ether-glycerin-polyethylene glycol diacrylate-sodium acrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of water-**absorbable** acrylic resins with excellent
 urine resistance and water **absorptivity** under high pressure)

RN 170368-24-8 HCAPLUS

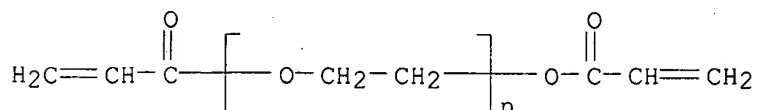
CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[o
 xirane], α-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-ω-[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium
 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26570-48-9

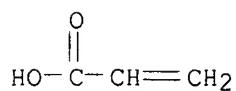
CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



CM 2

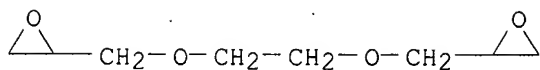
CRN 7446-81-3
CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

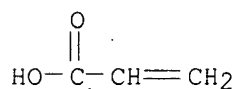
CM 3

CRN 2224-15-9
CMF C8 H14 O4



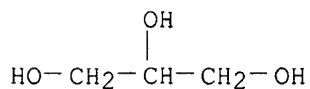
CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 45 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1997:240499 HCAPLUS
DN 126:226246
TI Polymeric **absorbents** for water and aqueous fluids
IN Dahmen, Kurt; Peppmoeller, Reinmar
PA Chemische Fabrik Stockhausen GmbH, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT **Patent**
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19529348	A1	19970213	DE 1995-19529348	19950809 <--
	DE 19529348	C2	19971120		
	WO 9706190	A1	19970220	WO 1996-EP3203	19960719 <--
	W: CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 843690	A1	19980527	EP 1996-926375	19960719 <--
	EP 843690	B1	20020220		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1197462	A	19981028	CN 1996-197170	19960719 <--
	CN 1091775	B	20021002		
	JP 11511183	T	19990928	JP 1996-528674	19960719 <--
	JP 3941880	B2	20070704		
	AT 213502	T	20020315	AT 1996-926375	19960719 <--
	TW 434265	B	20010516	TW 1996-85109126	19960726 <--
	US 6060557	A	20000509	US 1998-497	19980423 <--
	US 6403700	B1	20020611	US 2000-532085	20000321 <--
PRAI	DE 1995-19529348	A	19950809	<--	
	WO 1996-EP3203	W	19960719	<--	
	US 1998-497	A1	19980423	<--	
AB	The title absorbents , with good liquid uptake under compression and good rewet properties, are powdered polymers prepared from unsatd. acids (≥50 mol% converted to salts) 55-99.9, comonomers 0-40, crosslinking agents 0.01-5, and H2O-soluble polymers 0-30%, and have retention for 0.9% NaCl (R) ≥25 g/g, fluid uptake under pressure of 50 g/cm2 (Up) ≥25 g/g, swelling pressure (1 g, 20 min) (Ps) ≥700 g, and rewet ≤2.0 g. Redox polymerization of 80 g acrylic acid and 0.24 g trimethylolpropane polyethylene glycol ether (1:3) triacrylate, preneutralized with 4.4 g 50% NaOH, gave a gel which was comminuted, mixed with 57.8 g 50% NaOH (overall degree of neutralization 70%), dried to H2O content <10%, ground to particle size 180-850 μm, and the granules were wet with 0.5% ethylene carbonate (dry basis). This polymer had R 34 g/g, Up 36 g/g, Ps 850 g, and rewet 0.5 g.				
IT	139100-03-1 , Acrylic acid-trimethylolpropane copolymer sodium salt 154457-96-2 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (polymeric absorbents for water and aqueous fluids)				
RN	139100-03-1 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 137667-43-7

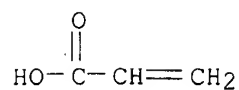
CMF (C6 H14 O3 . C3 H4 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

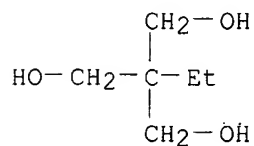
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

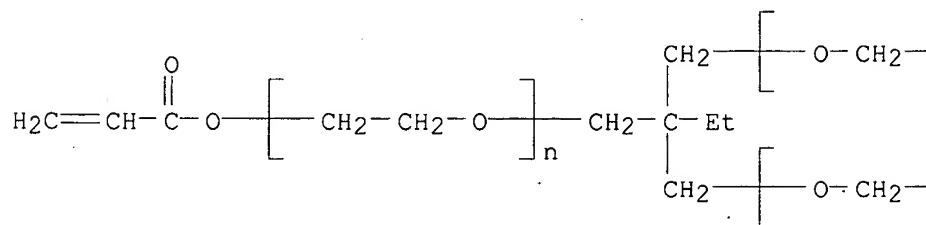
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

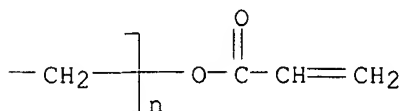
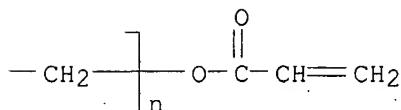
CMF (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n (C2 H4 O)_n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A

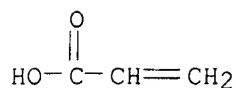


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 46 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:166277 HCAPLUS

DN 126:238778

TI Allyl endcapped polyethylene oxide crosslinkers and their use in **superabsorbents**

AU Smith, P. B.; Cutie, S. S.; Henton, D. E.; Powell, C.; Kosman, J.; Howell, B. A.

CS Analytical Sciences, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, MI, 48667, USA

SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (1997), 35(4), 799-806

CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X

PB Wiley

DT Journal

LA English

AB Several new crosslinkers have been synthesized for evaluation in **superabsorbent** polymers. These crosslinkers are allyl endcapped polyethylene glycols (PEG) of 200, 600, and 3400 mol. weight. A branched polyethylene oxide of 600 mol. weight, initiated with glycerin, was also synthesized as of trifunctional crosslinker. The allyl functionality was chosen because it is less reactive during radical polymerization than acrylate crosslinkers, an attribute that was necessary to achieve a more uniform gel network. A synthesis route was devised to make the crosslinkers in high purity and yield. The purity of the crosslinkers was determined by ¹³C NMR, liquid chromatog., and size exclusion chromatog. Gels that were produced with the allyl crosslinkers gave excellent soluble polymer levels and swelling characteristics. The mechanism of incorporation of the allyl functionality was determined to be exclusively vinyl polymerization rather than through hydrogen abstraction. This was determined using NMR spectroscopy, monitoring the polymerization of a model system consisting of acrylic acid and allyl acetate.

IT **188437-48-1P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(allyl endcapped polyethylene oxide crosslinkers and their use in **superabsorbents**)

RN 188437-48-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with $\alpha, \alpha', \alpha''$ -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[ω -(2-propenyloxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)], sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 188437-47-0

CMF (C3 H4 O2 . (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H20 O3)x

CCI PMS

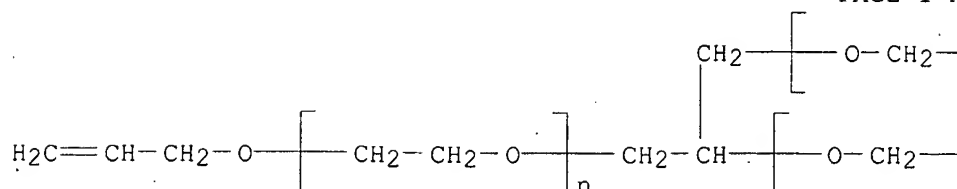
CM 2

CRN 121136-33-2

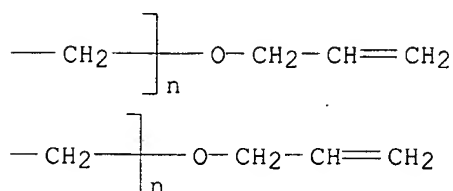
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C12 H20 O3

CCI PMS

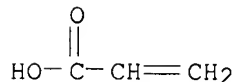
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CM 3

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


L314 ANSWER 47 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1997:119082 HCAPLUS

DN 126:132438

TI Printable swelling pastes for use in cable insulation and in fleeces

IN Houben, Jochen; Krug, Winfried

PA Chemische Fabrik Stockhausen GmbH, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 6 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19521431	A1	19961219	DE 1995-19521431	19950616 <--
	CA 2221562	A1	19970103	CA 1996-2221562	19960610 <--
	CA 2221562	C	20021119		
	WO 9700280	A1	19970103	WO 1996-EP2503	19960610 <--
	W: CA, CN, JP, PL, RU, SI, TR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 832152	A1	19980401	EP 1996-921958	19960610 <--
	EP 832152	B1	20020410		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
	CN 1192761	A	19980909	CN 1996-196169	19960610 <--

CN 1071765	B	20010926		
JP 11514018	T	19991130	JP 1996-502610	19960610 <--
AT 215974	T	20020415	AT 1996-921958	19960610 <--
RU 2192437	C2	20021110	RU 1998-101106	19960610 <--
ES 2175103	T3	20021116	ES 1996-921958	19960610 <--
PL 188454	B1	20050228	PL 1996-324006	19960610 <--
US 6043311	A	20000328	US 1997-973468	19971216 <--
PRAI DE 1995-19521431	A	19950616	<--	
WO 1996-EP2503	W	19960610	<--	

AB The title pastes, which can be printed on all sorts of surfaces, contain super-**absorbent**, lightly-crosslinked (meth)acrylic acid polymers, their salts, and/or their acrylamide copolymers. A copolymer prepared from acrylic acid 2034, 50% NaOH 79.2, and trimethylolpropane triacrylate 16.2 g in the presence of mercaptoethanol and having Brookfield viscosity 22.7 and 16.2 Pa-s at 1 and 10 rpm, resp., was mixed with thickeners and 3% ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, printed (120 g/m²) on a polyester fabric, and dried at 190° for 3 min to give a fabric with swelling height 10 and 11 mm after 1 and 10 min, resp.

IT 186341-24-2

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**superabsorbent**; printable swelling pastes for use in cable insulation and in fleeces)

RN 186341-24-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), and α -(oxiranylmethyl)- ω -(oxiranylmethoxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 186341-23-1

CMF (C3 H4 O2 . (C2 H4 O)n C6 H10 O3 . (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6)x

CCI PMS

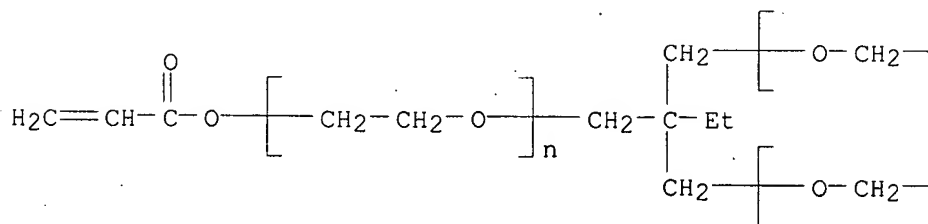
CM 2

CRN 28961-43-5

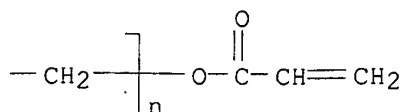
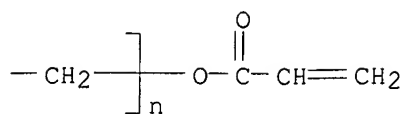
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

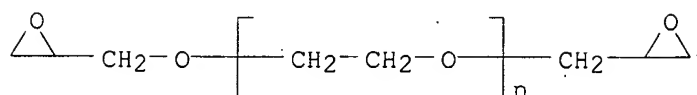


CM 3

CRN 26403-72-5

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H10 O3

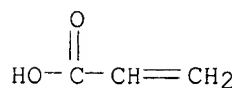
CCI PMS



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 48 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:672723 HCAPLUS

DN 125:309128

 TI Blood-**absorbent** resin composition and **absorbent** articles

IN Kajikawa, Katsuhiko; Hatsuda, Takumi; Nakamura, Masatoshi

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9628515	A1	19960919	WO 1996-JP576	19960308 <--
	W: CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 759460	A1	19970226	EP 1996-905039	19960308 <--
	EP 759460	B1	20040922		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1154128	A	19970709	CN 1996-190472	19960308 <--

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

CN 1087328	B	20020710		
JP 3375136	B2	20030210	JP 1996-527456	19960308 <--
US 5807361	A	19980915	US 1996-732468	19961029 <--
PRAI JP 1995-49972	A	19950309	<--	
WO 1996-JP576	W	19960308	<--	

AB A blood-**absorbent** resin composition having a blood area ratio with respect to sheep blood at 150 g/m2 of at least 30 % and **absorbent** articles comprising the same are claimed. Owing to its excellent blood-**absorption** properties, the resin composition is highly useful in sanitary napkins, tampons, blood-**absorbent medical** articles, wound protective materials, wound healing materials, surgical waste water treatment, etc.

IT 130425-88-6P 183055-83-6P

RL: DEV (Device component use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blood-**absorbent** copolymers and their use in manufacturing sanitary napkins, tampons, and other **absorbent** articles)

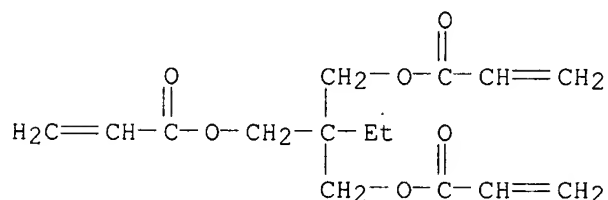
RN 130425-88-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,2,3-propanetriol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

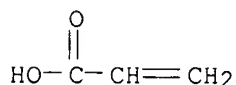
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3.H4 O2 . Na

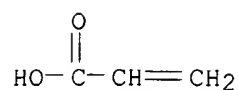


● Na

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

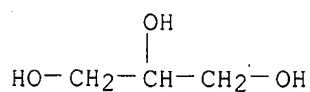
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

CMF C3 H8 O3



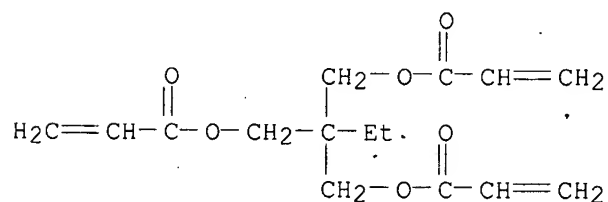
RN 183055-83-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,2-propanediol, 2-propanol and sodium 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

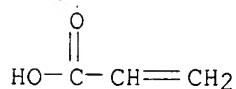
CRN 15625-89-5

CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 7446-81-3

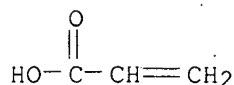
$$\text{CMF} \quad \text{C3} \quad \text{H4} \quad \text{O2} \quad . \quad \text{Na}$$


● Na :

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

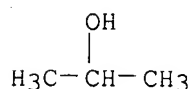
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 67-63-0

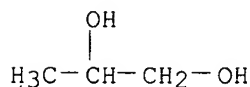
CMF C3 H8 O



CM 5

CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



L314 ANSWER 49 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:531424 HCAPLUS

DN 125:223093

 TI pH-Induced structure change of poly(vinyl alcohol) **hydrogel** crosslinked with poly(acrylic acid)

AU Hirai, Toshihiro; Okinaka, Toshihiro; Amemiya, Yoshiyuki; Kobayashi, Katsumi; Hirai, Mitsuhiro; Hayashi, Sadao

CS Faculty Textile Science Technology, Shinshu University, Ueda, 386, Japan

SO Angewandte Makromolekulare Chemie (1996), 240, 213-219

CODEN: ANMCBO; ISSN: 0003-3146

PB Huethig & Wepf

DT Journal

LA English

 AB The structure of the **hydrogel** of poly(vinyl alc.) (PVA) and poly(acrylic acid) (PAA) was investigated by small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) of synchrotron radiation. A phys. crosslinked blend gel, which was prepared by repetitive freezing and thawing of an aqueous solution of PVA and

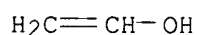
 PAA, could be chemical crosslinked by esterification of PVA with PAA even in the **hydrogel** state. The chemical crosslinking induced the destruction of phys. crosslinks into a folded structure, indicating that the chemical crosslinking proceeds at the sites around the phys. crosslinks that contain PVA and PAA in much higher concentration than other portion of the gel. The pH-induced structure changes of the PVA **hydrogels**, chemical crosslinked with PAA were investigated by SAXS on the samples of various chemical crosslinking time. The gels were shrunk at pH 4 and swollen at pH 8. The SAXS showed that the Porod slope changed with chemical crosslinking time from -3.5 to -2.9 at pH 4, and from -2.9 to -2.4 at pH 8. The results suggest that a folded structure as a structural domain, which is

characterized by a fractally rough interface, tends to change into the structure that corresponds to percolation cluster, particularly at pH 8. The gels immersed in pH 8 showed a remarkable structure change accompanying swelling. The results revealed that a conformational change of PAA chains, induced by the pH change, can be explained by the presence of a structural domain in the gel network, where both PVA chains and PAA chains get entangled and partially form a interpenetrating polymer network.

IT 26299-60-5P, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol copolymer
 79062-80-9P, 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer, compound with ethenol homopolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (pH-induced structure change of poly(vinyl alc.) **hydrogel** crosslinked with poly(acrylic acid))
 RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

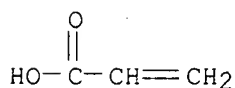
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



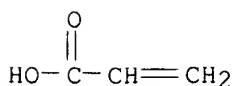
RN 79062-80-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer, compd. with ethenol homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9003-01-4
 CMF (C3 H4 O2)x
 CCI PMS

CM 2

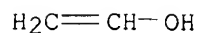
CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

 CRN 9002-89-5
 CMF (C2 H4 O)x
 CCI PMS

CM 4

 CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O


L314 ANSWER 50 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:488834 HCAPLUS

DN 125:116841

 TI Water-**absorbent** resin, process for production thereof, and
 water-**absorbent** resin composition

 IN Ishizaki, Kunihiro; Obara, Hisanobu; Hadara, Nobuyuki; Motono, Yoshihiro;
 Miyake, Koji

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9617884	A1	19960613	WO 1995-JP2523	19951208 <--
	W: CN, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 744435	A1	19961127	EP 1995-939403	19951208 <--
	EP 744435	B1	20030903		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	CN 1140458	A	19970115	CN 1995-191547	19951208 <--
	CN 1071356	B	20010919		
	EP 1364985	A1	20031126	EP 2003-77132	19951208 <--
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	US 5985944	A	19991116	US 1996-687377	19960802 <--
	US 6251960	B1	20010626	US 1999-343460	19990630 <--
PRAI	JP 1994-305185	A	19941208	<--	
	JP 1995-65427	A	19950324	<--	
	EP 1995-939403	A3	19951208	<--	
	WO 1995-JP2523	W	19951208	<--	
	US 1996-687377	A3	19960802	<--	

OS MARPAT 125:116841

AB A water-**absorbent** resin, with good water **absorption**
 and especially useful for preparation of compns. for sanitary materials and
medical goods, is produced by dispersing a solid blowing agent
 (average diameter 1-100 μm) of a salt of acrylic acid and azo compound
 containing
 amino group in an aqueous solution containing an unsatd. monomer and a
 crosslinking
 agent and polymerizing the monomers. Thus, a porous water-**absorbent**
 resin having average pore diameter 60 μm , water **absorbability** 11 g/g
 and water retention 29 g/g was prepared by stirring 4.3 parts 10% aqueous
 solution

IT 179824-67-0P 179824-69-2P 179824-71-6P

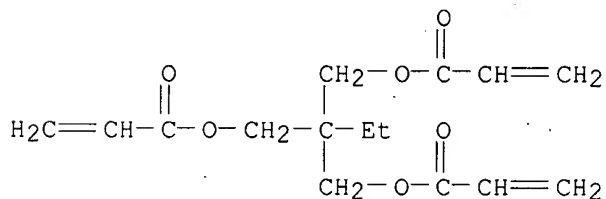
RN 179824-67-0 HCAPLUS

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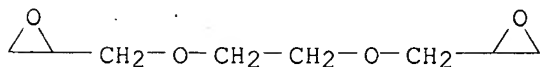
CM 2

CMF C15 H20 O6



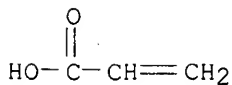
CM 3

CMF C8 H14 O4



CM 4

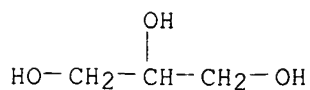
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 179824-69-2 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179824-68-1

CMF (C3 H8 O3 . C3 H4 O2 . (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3)x

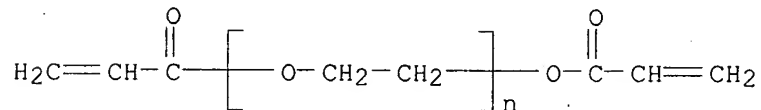
CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3

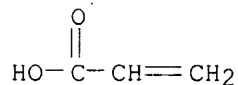
CCI PMS



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

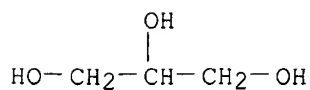
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



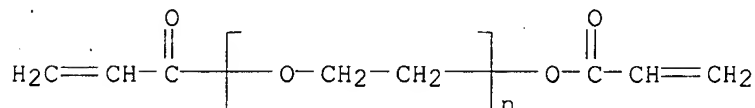
RN 179824-71-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2'-[1,2-ethanediylbis(oxymethylene)]bis[oxirane], α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2,3-propanetriol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 179824-70-5
 CMF (C8 H14 O4 . C3 H8 O3 . C3 H4 O2 . (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3)x
 CCI PMS

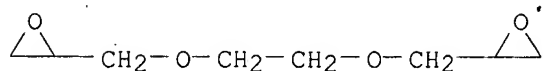
CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9
 CMF (C2 H4 O)n C6 H6 O3
 CCI PMS



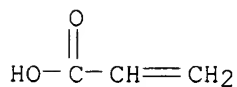
CM 3

CRN 2224-15-9
 CMF C8 H14 O4



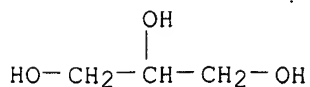
CM 4

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 51 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1994:300719 HCAPLUS

DN 120:300719

TI Laminated plastic films with improved water-vapor-barrier property for packaging moisture-sensitive products

IN Depuydt, Andre

PA Ucb Helio Folien GmbH, Germany

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 582968	A1	19940216	EP 1993-112542	19930805 <--
	EP 582968	B1	19980128		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	ES 2111097	T3	19980301	ES 1993-112542	19930805 <--
PRAI	DE 1992-4226621	A	19920812	<--	

AB Laminated plastic films with the title property for the title use comprise a moisture-**absorbing** adhesive layer, a plastic film with moisture-vapor permeability 2-10 g/m² 24 h at 38° and 90% relative humidity facing the products, and a plastic film with moisture-vapor permeability 5-20 g/m² 24 h at 38° and 90% relative humidity facing away from the products. A typical laminated film comprised a 12-μm biaxially stretched polypropylene (I) film bonded to a coextruded, biaxially stretched 35-μm I film having sealability on both sides using a 5-g/m² adhesive layer prepared from a 35% solids MEK solution containing a OH-terminated polyether-polyurethane 5, NCO-terminated polyether-polyurethane 2.4, and moisture-**absorbing** acrylic acid-vinyl alc. copolymer Na salt 4 parts.

IT 27599-56-0, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol polymer sodium salt

RL: USES (Uses)

(adhesives containing, moisture-**absorbing**, for laminating plastic films in manufacture of water-vapor-barrier films for packaging moisture-sensitive products)

RN 27599-56-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol, sodium salt (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 26299-60-5

CMF (C3 H4 O2 . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 557-75-5

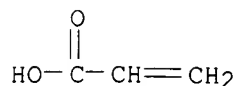
CMF C2 H4 O

$$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{OH}$$

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 52 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1994:246662 HCAPLUS

DN 120:246662

TI Carboxy-containing crosslinked hydrophilic resins and method of preparation

IN Gartner, Herbert; Trijasson, Philippe; Petri, Roswitha

PA Dow Chemical Co., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9321237	A1	19931028	WO 1993-US3489	19930414 <--
	W: AU, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9341030	A	19931118	AU 1993-41030	19930414 <--
	EP 636149	A1	19950201	EP 1993-910596	19930414 <--
	EP 636149	B1	19960515		
	EP 636149	B2	20031105		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	JP 07505913	T	19950629	JP 1993-518576	19930414 <--
	JP 3474567	B2	20031208		
	US 5506324	A	19960409	US 1994-251826	19940531 <--
PRAI	GB 1992-8449	A	19920416	<--	
	US 1993-45010	B3	19930408	<--	
	WO 1993-US3489	A	19930414	<--	

AB The title resins, showing high **absorption** capacity and useful as **absorbents** for disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, etc., are prepared by copolyng. an unsatd. carboxylic acid with a crosslinking monomer having ≥ 2 polyoxyalkylene groups and ≥ 2 alkenoxyloxy groups. A resin was prepared by redox catalyst-initiated copolymn. of acrylic acid and the triacrylate of ethoxylated trimethylolpropane.

IT 154457-96-2P

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

 (preparation of crosslinked, hydrophilic, as **absorbents** for liqs.)

RN 154457-96-2 HCAPLUS

 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α -hydro- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxyl]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

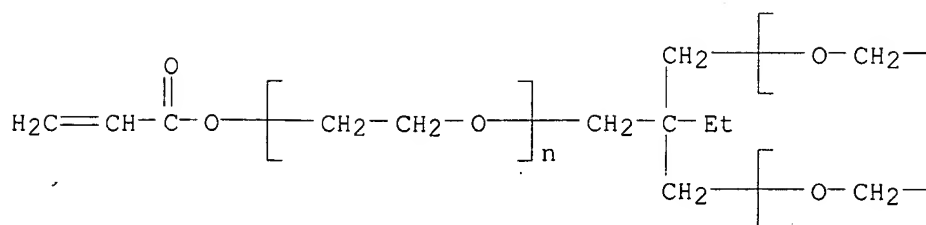
CM 1

CRN 28961-43-5

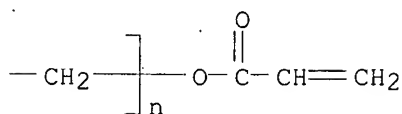
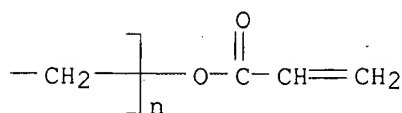
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H20 O6

CCI PMS

PAGE 1-A



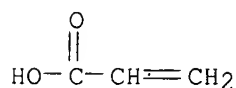
PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 53 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1993:170265 HCAPLUS

DN 118:170265

 TI Expanding-contracting **hydrogel** composite and its preparation

IN Graiver, Daniel; Gen, Shokyu; Ikada, Yoshito

PA Dow Corning Corp., USA; Bio-Materials Universe Co.

SO U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5171775	A	19921215	US 1989-316611	19890519 <--
PRAI	US 1989-316611		19890519	<--	

AB A swelling-shrinking **hydrogel** has a crosslinked polyelectrolyte [from alkali metal salts of crosslinked poly[(meth)acrylic acid] uniformly dispersed in poly(vinyl alc.) (I) (weight ratio $\geq 1:10$); volume is increased by **absorption** of H₂O, and the crosslinked polyelectrolyte swells in H₂O but does not dissolve at 25°. Thus, a composite was prepared from I dissolved in Me₂SO, with stirring in of XUS

40346.00L [crosslinked poly(acrylic acid) partial Na salt]; cooling in a freezer and then a refrigerator at 5° to gel, extracting Me2SO with MeOH, and immersing the extracted gels in H2O gave 3000% volume expansion in 24 h.

IT 126213-57-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(poly(vinyl alc.) containing, **hydrogels**, water-absorbent

RN 126213-57-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol, sodium salt, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106608-38-2

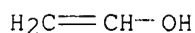
CMF (C3 H4 O2 . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 557-75-5

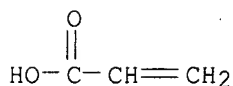
CMF C2 H4 O



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 54 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1992:613836 HCAPLUS

DN 117:213836

TI Polymeric water **absorbents** and their manufacture

IN Karasawa, Yoshimitsu; Yamauchi, Yuji; Nagao, Susumu

PA Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan; Idemitsu Petrochemical Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04120176	A	19920421	JP 1990-240990	19900911 <--
	JP 2862357	B2	19990303		
PRAI	JP 1990-240990		19900911	<--	

AB **Absorbents**, useful for sanitary napkins and diapers, comprise carboxy-containing water-absorbing polymers crosslinked with hydroxy-containing monoepoxides at 100-250° and water-insol. inorg. compds. Thus, Na acrylate 75, acrylic acid 24.7, and

methylenebisacrylamide 0.12 part were polymerized in an aqueous medium in the presence of (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ and NaHSO₃ at 30-100°, dried at 170°, and screened to give powdered copolymer passing 18 mesh, 40 parts of which was mixed with 0.8 part Snowtex O and 4 parts MeOH, stirred with an aqueous solution of 0.24 part glycidol, and dried at 180° to give a water **absorbent** with gel strength 1.75 g/cm² capable of **absorbing** 57-fold 0.9% aqueous NaCl.

IT 144249-30-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as water **absorbents** containing inorg. fillers)

RN 144249-30-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2(or 3)-(oxiranylmethoxy)-1,?-propanediol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 144249-29-6

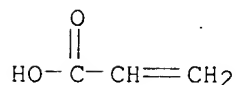
CMF (C₆ H₁₂ O₄ . C₃ H₄ O₂)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C₃ H₄ O₂



CM 3

CRN 32555-29-6

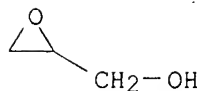
CMF C₆ H₁₂ O₄

CCI IDS

CM 4

CRN 556-52-5

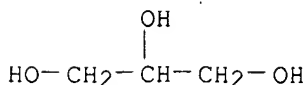
CMF C₃ H₆ O₂



CM 5

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C₃ H₈ O₃



L314 ANSWER 55 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1992:91478 HCAPLUS

DN 116:91478

 TI Water-**absorbent** resins for manufacture of **absorbent** articles

IN Ball, Jeffrey Maurice

PA Dow Chemical Co., UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9118042	A1	19911128	WO 1991-GB780	19910517 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2082623	A1	19911120	CA 1991-2082623	19910517 <--
	AU 9178630	A	19911210	AU 1991-78630	19910517 <--
	EP 530231	A1	19930310	EP 1991-909158	19910517 <--
	R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 05507511	T	19931028	JP 1991-508962	19910517 <--
PRAI	GB 1990-11250	A	19900519	<--	
	GB 1991-2143	A	19910131	<--	
	WO 1991-GB780	A	19910517	<--	

AB A carboxyl-containing water-**absorbent** resin is incorporated with a hydrophilic thermoplastic polymer to produce water-**absorbent** resin particles useful for manufacture of personal care products to **absorb** body fluids. Thus, water-**absorbent** resin particles based on partially neutralized polyacrylic acid crosslinked with trimethylol propane and PVP were blended and tested for its **absorption** capacity.

IT 139100-03-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

 (blends with PVP, in manufacture of water-**absorbent** articles)

RN 139100-03-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 137667-43-7

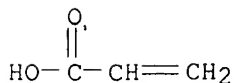
CMF (C6 H14 O3 . C3 H4 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

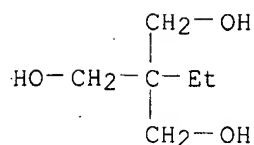
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



L314 ANSWER 56 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1991:634290 HCAPLUS

DN 115:234290

 TI Manufacture of artificial snow using **superabsorbent** polymers

IN Miura, Yuichiro; Hirano, Kazuo; Nate, Takayuki; Kambayashi, Taiji; Ohtsuka, Masahisa; Nagai, Toshitake

PA Miura Dolphins Co., Ltd., Japan; Tonen Corp.; Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.; Tonen Chemical Corp.; Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

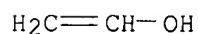
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 440257	A1	19910807	EP 1991-101368	19910201 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 03229762	A	19911011	JP 1990-24069	19900202 <--
	JP 04043274	A	19920213	JP 1990-150729	19900609 <--
	JP 04043275	A	19920213	JP 1990-150730	19900609 <--
	JP 04098068	A	19920330	JP 1990-214697	19900814 <--
	JP 3044760	B2	20000522		
	FI 9100490	A	19910803	FI 1991-490	19910201 <--
	FI 98825	B	19970515		
	FI 98825	C	19970825		
	NO 177907	B	19950904	NO 1991-402	19910201 <--
	NO 177907	C	19951213		
	AU 9170261	A	19910808	AU 1991-70261	19910204 <--
	AU 648286	B2	19940421		
	BR 9100534	A	19911029	BR 1991-534	19910204 <--
	CA 2036667	A1	19911210	CA 1991-2036667	19910219 <--
	CA 2036667	C	20000523		
	AU 9453980	A	19940324	AU 1994-53980	19940127 <--
	AU 660121	B2	19950608		
PRAI	JP 1990-24069	A	19900202	<--	
	JP 1990-150729	A	19900609	<--	
	JP 1990-150730	A	19900609	<--	
	JP 1990-214697	A	19900814	<--	

AB Artificial snow in granule or aggregate form, having average particle size 0.5-5-mm, is manufactured by **absorbing** H₂O into a **superabsorbent** polymer in granule form, and which can retain its granule form after **absorption** of H₂O, and freezing the water-swollen **superabsorbent** polymer by mixing with a coolant. Thus, PQ Polymer-BL-100 [poly(acrylic acid salt)-type **superabsorbent** polymer] **absorbed** H₂O 50 times its weight

and then frozen at -30° for 1-2 h to give artificial snow in granule form having d. 0.5 g/cm³ and strength 10 kg/cm².
 IT 26299-60-5D, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol copolymer, salts
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (superabsorbents, in snow substituent manufacture)
 RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

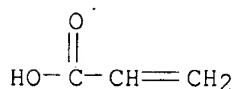
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 57 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1991:192642 HCAPLUS

DN 114:192642

TI Block copolymers for manufacture of **medical** goods

IN Kawashima, Toru; Saito, Noboru; Kasai, Masaaki

PA Terumo Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 02138342	A	19900528	JP 1988-57940	19880311 <--
PRAI	JP 1987-58662	A1	19870313	<--	

AB A-B-A block copolymer (A = hydrophilic ethylene glycol polymer, B = vinyl chloride polymer) is prepared which is biocompatible and suitable for manufacturing **medical** goods. Thus, vinyl chloride-polyethylene glycol block copolymer was prepared for use in manufacturing a catheter.

IT 131177-42-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, for **medical** goods)

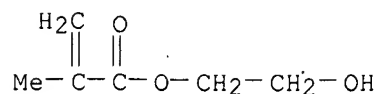
RN 131177-42-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with chloroethene, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 868-77-9

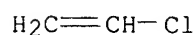
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



L314 ANSWER 58 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1991:186982 HCAPLUS

DN 114:186982

 TI Water-**absorbing** polymer gels with improved heat resistance

IN Kato, Koji; Fujitani, Kensho; Tokimura, Kenji

PA Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

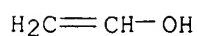
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 02292341	A	19901203	JP 1989-113161	19890502 <--
PRAI	JP 1989-113161		19890502 <--		
AB	Title gel compns. showing good aging resistance under humid condition are prepared by dispersing MgO and/or Mg(OH) ₂ fine powder in an aqueous dispersion medium and applying the resulting dispersion onto a high-water- absorption resin. Thus, adding 0.3 g MgO powder (average particle diameter ≤2 μm) to 100 g H ₂ O under stirring and then adding 1 g Diawet [partially neutralized and crosslinked poly(Na acrylate)] gave a gel with better heat resistance than a similar gel prepared without MgO.				
IT	26299-60-5, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol copolymer				
	RL: USES (Uses) (gels, containing magnesium oxide or magnesium hydroxide, for improved heat resistance)				
RN	26299-60-5 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

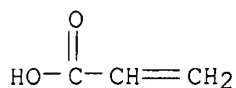
CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 59 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1989:596293. HCAPLUS

DN 111:196293

TI Expanding-contracting poly(vinyl alcohol) **hydrogel** composites and their preparation

IN Graiver, Daniel; Gen, Shokyu; Ikada, Yoshito

PA Dow Corning Corp., USA; Biomaterials Universe, Inc.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 310326	A2	19890405	EP 1988-308925	19880927 <--
	EP 310326	A3	19900530		
	EP 310326	B1	19930915		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 01096239	A	19890414	JP 1987-245909	19871001 <--
	CA 1300792	C	19920512	CA 1988-579153	19881003 <--
	JP 02123153	A	19900510	JP 1989-245382	19890922 <--
PRAI	JP 1987-245909	A	19871001	<--	
	EP 1988-308925	A	19880927	<--	

AB The title composites, exhibiting increased volume ratio with increased H2O **absorption**, are prepared by adding particles of a polyelectrolyte to a poly(vinyl alc.) (I) solution and cooling the mixture to cause gelation of I and dispersion of the polyelectrolyte as a heterogeneous phase in the gel. I with d.p. 1700 and degree of saponification 99.5 mol% (1 part) was dissolved

in 80:20 dimethyl sulfoxide-H2O mixture, mixed with 1 part NP 1020 [poly(Na acrylate)], cooled to room temperature with stirring, and kept 24 h at -5° and 3 days at 5° to give an expanding-contracting **hydrogel** having volume in H2O/volume in MeOH ratio 19.70, vs. 3.15 for a **hydrogel** without NP 1020.

IT 106608-38-2, Acrylic acid-vinyl alcohol block copolymer

RL: USES (Uses)

(composites with poly(vinyl alc.), **hydrogels**, expanding-contracting)

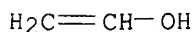
RN 106608-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

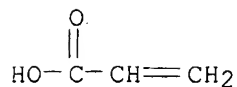
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

 CRN 79-10-7
 CMF C3 H4 O2


L314 ANSWER 60 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1987:34295 HCAPLUS

DN 106:34295

 TI Polymeric water **absorbents**

IN Hosoda, Kiichi; Sakimoto, Seiichiro

PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

 DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61200102	A	19860904	JP 1985-41027	19850304 <--
PRAI	JP 1985-41027		19850304	<--	

AB **Absorbents** for water with good dimensional stability after **absorption**, useful for disposable diapers or sanitary napkins, are prepared by inverse-phase suspension polymerization of (meth)acrylic acid and/or

alkali metal (meth)acrylates in aliphatic hydrocarbons containing oil-soluble surfactants at 0-20°. Thus, stirring acrylic acid 324.3., water 255.7, 30% NaOH 420, methylenebis(acrylamide) 0.35, heptane 1000, and sorbitan monostearate 5 g with 10 mL 28.8% Na2S2O3 and 10 mL 5.4% Na2S2O8 for 30 min at 0-20°, 15 min at 20-40°, 15 min at 40-62°, and 60 min at 55-62° gave 380 g granular polymer (d. 0.46, 30-100 mesh) with artificial urine **absorption** 38 and 42% in 1 and 10 min.

IT 82133-52-6

RL: USES (Uses)

 (**absorbents**, for water, preparation of)

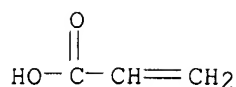
RN 82133-52-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with 1,3(or 2,3)-bis(oxiranylmethoxy)propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na



● Na

CM 2

CRN 27043-36-3

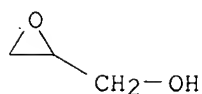
CMF C9 H16 O5

CCI IDS

CM 3

CRN 556-52-5

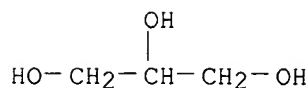
CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



L314 ANSWER 61 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1985:505635 HCAPLUS

DN 103:105635

TI Super **absorbent** Sumikagel

AU Motohashi, Tadakazu; Ogura, Masato; Watanabe, Masashi

CS Sumitomo Kagaku Kogyo Co. Ltd., Japan

SO Sumitomo Kagaku (Osaka, Japan) (1985), (1), 35-47

CODEN: SKAADZ; ISSN: 0387-1312

DT Journal

LA Japanese

AB Sumikagel S 50 [26299-60-5] and Sumikagel SP 520 **absorb** large quantities of H₂O. The gels **absorb** water and swell in a short time, and retain the water. They have excellent water **absorbency** and water-holding capacity. When these gels, swollen with water, are pressurized, they release small amts. of water and retain their excellent water-holding capacity. They are almost insol. in water or solvents and are very stable when exposed to heat or UV rays, with almost no toxicity. The gels are better in heat stability and sunshine weather stability than any other super **absorbent**, and can be

compounded with all types of rubbers and plastics to give giving water-
absorbing materials which have durability for long periods.

IT 26299-60-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(**absorbents** for water, compounded with rubber and plastics,
 properties of)

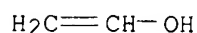
RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

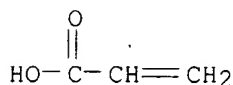
CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 62 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1983:162017 HCAPLUS

DN 98:162017

TI Impregnated packaging films permeable on one side

PA Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57174250	A	19821026	JP 1981-59387	19810420 <--
	JP 02021938	B	19900516		
PRAI	JP 1981-59387		19810420 <--		

AB The title films are used to seal packages while exposing their contents to vapors of water, alc., other solvents, fragrances, preservatives, antiseptic, etc. They comprise laminates of a vapor-permeable film, an impermeable film, and between them a layer of water-**absorbent** resin and optionally porous inorg. particles with a water-insol. polymeric binder, impregnated with aqueous organic acid and/or other hydrophilic solvents and volatile solutes. Thus, nonwoven pulp-polypropylene (I) fiber cloth was gravure coated with 7.2 g/m² of a mixture of powdered crosslinked acrylic acid-vinyl alc. copolymer [26299-60-5] 10, finely flaked Ca silicate 25, and vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer binder in EtOAc 65 parts, to form an **absorbent** composite. A vinylidene chloride (II) polymer-coated I film was gravure coated on its I side with a polyurethane adhesive and pressed against the cloth side of the composite, and the resulting laminated film was aged 24 h at 19°, then

immersed 30 min in a solution of EtOH 40, malic acid [6915-15-7] 10, and water 60, and dried at 30° to obtain a laminated film containing 95 g/m2 **absorbed** solution. A section of the film was folded (porous side inward) and impulse sealed to enclose 200 g moist noodles (water content 32.0%, activity 0.93). After 10 days no signs of microbial growth were observed, but noodles sealed in II polymer-coated polyethylene film showed mold and yeast growth.

IT 26299-60-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(partially crosslinked, **absorbent** powders, impregnated packaging films containing)

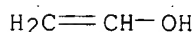
RN 26299-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenol (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

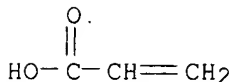
CMF C2 H4 O



CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



L314 ANSWER 63 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1982:105413 HCAPLUS

DN 96:105413

TI **Absorbent**

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT **Patent**

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 56091837	A	19810725	JP 1979-169368	19791227 <--
	JP 58025500	B	19830527		
	US 4286082	A	19810825	US 1980-137640	19800407 <--
PRAI	JP 1979-41125	A	19790406	<--	
	JP 1979-169368	A	19791227	<--	

AB The title **absorbents**, useful in preparing sanitary napkins and towels and showing high water retention under high pressure, are prepared by drying a gel-like water-containing polymer; the latter is prepared by polymerizing

>25% weight of a mixture of 100 parts acrylic acid salt composition (0-5% mol acrylic acid, 50-100% mol alkali metal acrylate, and 0.001-5 parts crosslinkable monomer in aqueous solution) in the presence of a water-soluble

or

dispersible surfactant. Thus, 4000 g aqueous solution containing 43% of 75:25 (molar) Na acrylate-acrylic acid mixture, 0.1 part (based on monomer) trimethylolpropane, and 2 parts (based on monomer) polyoxyethylene sec-alkyl ether were polymerized at 55-80° for 7 h under N in presence of 0.6 g (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ and 0.2 g NaHSO₃ as catalyst to give a gel-like polymer, which was molded to string-like gels of 1.5-mm diameter, which were dried at 180° for 90 min and ground to give a powdered polymer [80847-45-6]. The swelling ratio of the polymer in 0.9% aqueous NaCl solution was 42 times after 3 min immersion, and the swollen polymer with not sticky. The pH of a 1% dispersion of the polymer in water was neutral.

IT 80847-45-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(**absorbents**, for sanitary napkins and towels)

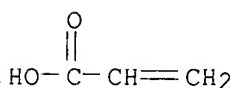
RN 80847-45-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and sodium 2-propenoate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7446-81-3

CMF C3 H4 O2 . Na

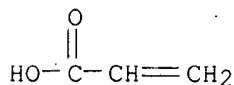


● Na

CM 2

CRN 79-10-7

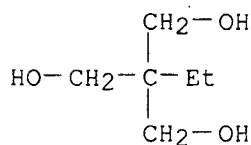
CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 3

CRN 77-99-6

CMF C6 H14 O3



L314 ANSWER 64 OF 64 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

jan delaval - 25 october 2007

AN 1975:175254 HCAPLUS

DN 82:175254

 TI Composition for a **hydrogel** dilator article

IN Halpern, Benjamin D.; Akkapeddi, Murali K.

PA Polysciences, Inc.

SO U.S., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

 DT **Patent**

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3867329	A	19750218	US 1972-283840	19720825 <--
PRAI	US 1972-283840	A	19720825	<--	

AB. A **hydrogel** rod is formed by polymerizing an aqueous monomer solution, such as acrylamide or polyethylene glycol with crosslinking agents, and catalysts are inserted into a tube having a predetd. geometric contour. After removal from the tube and dialysis in distilled water the gel is dried to form a substantially moisture-free dilation rod of the desired shape. E.g., acrylamide monomer is used with methylenebisacrylamide or hexamethylenediacrylamide as cross-linking agents.

IT 55844-71-8 55845-11-9 55845-13-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

 (crosslinked, as **hydrogel** surgical dilator)

RN 55844-71-8 HCAPLUS

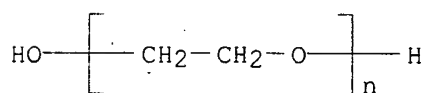
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25322-68-3

 CMF (C2 H4 O)_n H2 O

CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 50853-28-6

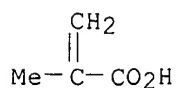
CMF C7 H12 O4

CCI IDS

CM 3

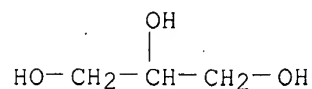
CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

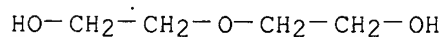
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 55845-11-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-46-6
CMF C4 H10 O3

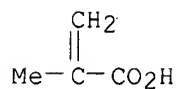


CM 2

CRN 50853-28-6
CMF C7 H12 O4
CCI IDS

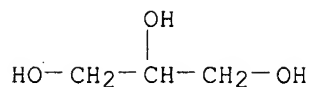
CM 3

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

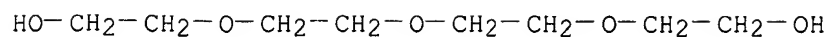
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 55845-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with 2,2'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy)]bis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-60-7
CMF C8 H18 O5

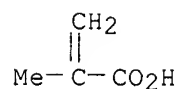


CM 2

CRN 50853-28-6
CMF C7 H12 O4
CCI IDS

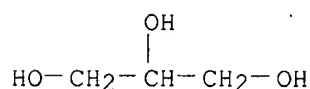
CM 3

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



=> => d his

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		E DANIEL/AU
L3	5 S	E3
		E DANIEL T/AU
L4	335 S	E3-E14, E26, E33-E42, E46-E49
		E HERMELING/AU
L5	51 S	E4, E5
		E ELLIOTT/AU
		E ELLIOTT M/AU
L6	422 S	E3-E18, E42-E52
		E SCHWALM/AU
L7	1 S	E3

L8 195 E SCHWALM R/AU
S E3-E6
E BASF/CO
L9 30764 S BASF?/CO, PA, CS
E E6+ALL
L10 46431 S E2+RT OR E205-E212 OR E2-E212/PA, CS
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SEL RN

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L25 26 S L24 NOT E55-E63
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L30 8279 S L28 FUL SUB=L22
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L34 5843 S L30 NOT L33
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L47 2 S L46 CSS SAM SUB=L43
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L85 0 S L84 CSS SAM SUB=L83
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L87 1798 S L83 NOT L86
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 L150 0 S L148 CSS FUL SUB=L143
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 L161 6 S L160 AND (C12H26O5 OR C13H28O6)

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L163 153 S L162 AND 56-81-5/CRN
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L167 39 S L165 NOT L164,L163
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SEL RN 1 11 12 17
L171 4 S E120-E123
L172 21 S L170 NOT L171
L173 30 S L164 NOT L165,L163
L174 22 S L173 NOT 4767-03-7/CRN
L175 19 S L174 NOT OC2OC2/ES
L176 4 S L175 AND ("C3H4O2)NC3H4O2" OR C7H1003 OR C12H2004)
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L178 15 S L175 NOT L176
L179 149 S L163 NOT L164,L165
L180 148 S L179 NOT "(C3H4O2)NC3H4O2".
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L182 140 S L181 NOT OC2OC2/ES
L183 26 S L182 AND (C12H1807 OR C12H1806 OR C18H3402 OR C6H1203 OR C8H1
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L186 17 S L183 NOT L184
L187 114 S L182 NOT L183
L188 113 S L187 NOT C15H2408
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L193 0 S L192 AND (75-21-8 OR 25322-68-3 OR 107-21-1 OR 75-56-9 OR 253
L194 0 S L192 AND C2H4O
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 L227 289 S L225 CSS FUL SUB=L224
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 L230 1374 S L228 NOT L229
 L231 59 S L230 AND CL/ELS
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 L234 48 S L233 NOT C2H2CL2
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 L236 1315 S L230 NOT L231
 L237 454 S L26,L55,L57,L77,L110,L118,L136,L139,L159,L166,L172,L177,L178,
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 L238 1291 S L236 NOT L237
 SAV TEMP L238 BERN551NB/A

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:30:05 ON 25 OCT 2007

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 L240 3495 S L238
 L241 37 S L1-L11 AND L239
 L242 86 S L1-L11 AND L240
 L243 1 S L241,L242 AND PY<=2003 NOT P/DT
 L244 80 S L241,L242 AND (PD<=20030403 OR PRD<=20030403 OR AD<=20030403)
 L245 5 S L1 AND L243,L244
 L246 6 S L1,L245
 L247 7 S L243,L246
 L248 23 S L244 AND A61L/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS
 E NONWOVEN/CT
 E E8+ALL
 L249 20215 S E2+OLD,NT
 E SUPERABSORBENT/CT
 E E4+ALL
 L250 1913 S E4+OLD
 E HYDROGEL/CT
 E E5+ALL
 L251 11062 S E9+OLD
 E MEDICAL GOODS/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L252 47868 S E4+OLD,NT
 E PACKAGING/CT
 E E3+ALL
 L253 1252 S E1
 E E1
 E E5+ALL
 L254 58181 S E2+OLD,NT
 E E14+ALL
 L255 37600 S E1+OLD,NT
 L256 24 S L243,L244 AND L249-L255
 L257 27 S L247,L248,L256
 L258 5 S L257 NOT PLASTIC?/SC,SX
 L259 4 S L258 NOT COATING?/SC
 L260 22 S L257 AND PLASTIC?/SC,SX
 L261 26 S L259,L260

SEL HIT RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:41:17 ON 25 OCT 2007

L262 46 S E1-E46

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:46 ON 25 OCT 2007

L263 4772 S L239,L240 NOT L241,L242
 L264 699 S L263 AND PY<=2003 NOT P/DT
 L265 3196 S L263 AND (PD<=20030403 OR PRD<=20030403 OR AD<=20030403) AND
 L266 3895 S L264,L265
 L267 13 S L266 AND L249
 L268 19 S L266 AND L250
 L269 52 S L266 AND L251
 L270 96 S L266 AND L252
 L271 2 S L266 AND L253
 L272 72 S L266 AND L254
 L273 34 S L266 AND L255
 L274 257 S L267-L273
 L275 194 S L274 NOT PLASTIC?/SX,SX
 L276 125 S L275 NOT PLASTIC?/SC,SX
 L277 69 S L275 NOT L276
 L278 65 S L277 NOT (RESINS OR TECHNOLOGY)/SC,SX
 L279 63 S L274 NOT L275
 L280 22 S L279 AND ?ABSOR?
 L281 15 S L280 NOT (COATING? OR GASKET? OR THERMODYNAMIC? OR HEAT? OR S
 L282 15 S L279 AND HYDROGEL
 SEL AN 2 3
 L283 13 S L282 NOT E47-E50
 L284 29 S L279 NOT L280-L283
 SEL AN 27
 L285 1 S L284 AND E51-E52
 L286 91 S L278,L281,L283,L285
 L287 47 S L286 AND ?ABSOR?
 L288 44 S L286 NOT L287
 SEL AN 36 40 44
 L289 3 S L288 AND E53-E58
 L290 3 S L285,L289
 L291 50 S L287,L290
 L292 8 S L283 NOT L291
 L293 58 S L291,L292
 SEL HIT RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:54:59 ON 25 OCT 2007

L294 71 S E59-E129
 L295 12 S L294 AND (C6H8O4 OR C8H14O2 OR C14H18O10 OR C15H20O10 OR C19H
 L296 3 S L294 AND ("(C2H4O)NC6H8O2" OR "(C2H4O)NC7H10O2")
 L297 56 S L294 NOT L295,L296

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:00:51 ON 25 OCT 2007

L298 1643 S L297
 L299 221 S L298 AND PY<=2003 NOT P/DT
 L300 1095 S L298 AND (PD<=20030403 OR PRD<=20030403 OR AD<=20030403) AND
 L301 1316 S L299,L300
 L302 143 S L301 AND L249-L255
 L303 49 S L302 NOT PLASTIC?/SC,SX
 L304 94 S L302 NOT L303
 L305 40 S L304 NOT L293
 SEL AN 1 5 7-12 14 19
 L306 10 S L305 AND E130-E149
 L307 54 S L304 NOT L305

L308	64 S L306,L307
L309	54 S L308 AND ?ABSOR?
L310	30 S L308 AND ?HYDROGEL?
L311	63 S L309,L310
L312	64 S L308,L311
L313	26 S L312 AND MEDICAL?
L314	64 S L312,L313

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:05:01 ON 25 OCT 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:05:13 ON 25 OCT 2007

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